The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.....NO. 8836. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PAYING POLITICAL DEBTS

THE MACHINE'S INFLUENCE AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

GOV. CORNELL SAID TO BE WORKING FOR APPOINTMENTS FOR POLITICAL FRIENDS—A FORMIDABLE RIVAL TO MR. VROOMAN FOR THE SENATE CLERKSHIP—WHERE IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE PLACES ARE TO BE BESTOWED.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The contest for the Speakership having been settled by the withdrawal of Mr. Husted, the remaining interest connected with the organization of the Legislature is now centred upon the Clerkship of the Senate. The complete success that has thus far attended the "machine" influence in driving all competitors from the field, has given it a prestige which is rather disheartening to the friends of Mr. Vrooman, and correspondingly encouraging to the supporters of Mr. Glidden. The indications all point unmistakably to the conclusion that the wishes of the Governor and his clique of intimate personal allies are to be carried out in the distribution of patronage from the highest to the lowest place. Mr. Vrooman started in as a candidate for re-election to the Senate Clerkship. He had the support of 17 out of the 25 Republican Senators, including every one of last year's Senators who was re-elected. Had there been no interference in the canvass from outside quarters that had no business to interfere, he would have an equal number now. *But while it is true that the* Governor says he is taking no part in the matter, it is also true that all of his intimate friends and associates, who are supposed to represent his wishes, are on the ground working against Vrooman, and in favor of Glidden. It is also charged that Gov. Cornell, in talking with Senators, has gone so far as to say that, while he did not wish to be considered as taking sides in the contest, yet he was free to confess that if he were a Senator he should have a preference for Mr. Glidden as Clerk. A hint is as good as a kick to men who have an eye to Executive favors yet to come; and the result has been that Mr. Vrooman's friends have one by one dropped away from him, until it is now doubtful whether he has enough left to carry the caucus. Indeed, the Governor's friends are loudly boasting this evening that "the thing is settled;" that Vrooman, like his fellow-competitors, in the contest for the Speakership and Clerk of the Assembly, will be out of the field before the caucus meets. According to them, all the officers of both houses are to be elected by acclamation, and without opposition. With an effrontery peculiar to the "machine" politicians, *after having by threats and promises* driven all but themselves from the field, they call it "harmony," and boast of the result as showing their skill in leadership.

It is of great importance to the Senate, *and still less to the public, who shall be Clerk* of that body; but the peculiar tactics by which the well-known preferences of a large majority of Senators in the selection of a Clerk have been overcome and thwarted, are both important and significant. Old politicians say it is the first time in their memory that the choice of a Clerk of either house was made to depend upon the wishes expressed from the Executive chamber. If Mr. Vrooman should be defeated, which is not yet certain, as he still has 13 Senators who continue to pledge him their support, his friends say it will be chargeable directly to the Governor. The possibility of his defeat has already excited a bitter feeling, which finds expression in threats of retaliation. It is not so much the Clerkship they care for as the indications of a settled purpose on the part of the Executive and his clique to monopolize all the patronage for themselves and their friends. Should Glidden succeed, all the scribes of the State Committee who helped run the campaign at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel will have been provided with fat places, and hereafter aspirants for office should seek that avenue of preferment.

As might have been expected, the developments of the canvass for Speaker and the different clerkships that has been going on here for the last three days has attracted unusual attention to the appointments hereafter to be made by the Governor, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." There is a good deal of anxiety among Senators to know whether they are to be consulted in these appointments, and whether, if their "advice" is not asked, their "consent" is to be taken for granted. Among the foremost of the appointments of the Governor and Senate is that of a Superintendent of Insurance, to fill the place now held by John F. Smyth. All the Senators with whom I have spoken agree in the belief that Gov. Cornell intends to reappoint Smyth. Most of them say he cannot avoid it if he wished, and not a few think he would not if he could. They say he could not have been nominated at Saratoga but for the delegates sent from this county, through the agency of Smyth alone. Smyth, they say, is poor, and needs the emoluments of the office, and Gov. Cornell is not the man to refuse payment of political debts, whether incurred by himself or Senator Conkling. But can he be confirmed by the Senate? It is the general belief that he could be, and the readiness with which Senators have already yielded to the sentiment, whether of the Governor, in smaller matters is calculated to strengthen the belief. The result of the contest for the Senate Clerkship may have something to do with it, as there are several Senators, ranked among the friends of Smyth and the Governor, who ardently support Vrooman for Clerk, and who would attribute his defeat to the Governor. In any event, the nomination of Smyth would immediately create a division among the Republicans of the Senate, and probably give rise to so much bitterness as to endanger harmonious action in reference to other appointments. The easiest way out of the difficulty would obviously be the withdrawal of Smyth's name, a suggestion which is thought to be backed by nearly every Republican in the Senate. I am told, meets with no encouragement from Smyth, or, so far as is known, from the Governor.

The first appointment which the Governor will send to the Senate will be a candidate for Superintendent of Public Works, an office that is now vacant by law. There are a great many candidates for the position, chief of whom are Silas B. Dutcher, of Kings; Mr. Morgan, an attaché of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, ex-Canal Commissioner Alexander Barkley, of Washington County, Samuel Donaldson, of Warren County, and Jarris Underwood, of Glen's Falls. The last-named gentleman is said to be the best qualified for the position, and has the backing of all the forwarders from Montreal to New-York, of the Board of Trade of Albany, of the Northern Transportation Company of Whitehall, and of all the lumber merchants of Troy and Albany, as well as business men throughout the State wherever he is known. The nomination for this office will probably be sent in very soon after the Senate is organized, and it may be accompanied by the nomination of a Canal Auditor to succeed Mr. Schuyler. The leading candidate for this place is Judge Churchill, of Oswego, who was pushed so hard for Controller by George B. Sloan, at the State Convention, but failed to get the nomination, even after Mr. Sloan had sacrificed himself in his behalf. Judge Churchill may be a good man for the place, but his nomination would be regarded as the liquidation of another political debt.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

A REPORT LIKELY TO BE PRESENTED THIS MONTH—NO DISAGREEMENT IN THE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the Railroad Investigating Committee, appointed by the last Assembly, is here engaged in making up his report. He intends to have it ready to submit to the Legislature by the 20th of this month. He was not re-elected to the present Assembly, but five of his colleagues on the committee—Messrs. Husted, Dugald, Low, Baker, and Terry—were, and the report will be properly looked after. It will be recommended by a bill embodying such remedies for the evils of our railroad system as may meet the views of a majority of the committee. A good deal of difficulty has been encountered by the committee in providing such legal remedies for these evils as would not result in injury to the railroads of this State while building up the business of competing railroads in other States. The lack of jurisdiction in the Legislature of this State to legislate for lines of railway extending into other States is also an obstacle in the way of the committee. The report will dwell at length upon the question of terminal facilities in New-York City, and point out the defects now existing, leaving it to the merchants of that city to suggest the remedy. The bill to be submitted will probably contain provision for a State Railway Commission of three members, similar to that of Massachusetts. The rumor that there is any disagreement in the committee as to the recommendations to be made in the report are denied by Mr. Hepburn. Thus far there has been no disagreement whatever, and the report will be signed by all the members of the committee.

END OF THE SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT.

ALL THE CANDIDATES WITHDRAW IN FAVOR OF GEN. SHARPE—GOSSIP ABOUT THE COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The Speakership fight was over at midnight on Saturday, when the withdrawal of Mr. Skinner and Mr. Baker, and the tender of their support to Gen. Sharpe, decided the contest in favor of the Ulster member. There has not been so peaceful a struggle for the position for many years, and never before did a contest terminate with less disappointment apparent among the defeated candidates. Everybody seems to be satisfied that Gen. Sharpe has won, and the day has been *spent in clearing the way for the Speaker.* Should he be elected unanimously, as already intimated in THE TIMES, there will be only one candidate before the caucus. Gen. Husted and Mr. Terry, who last night, even after the Skinner men declared for Sharpe, expressed their determination to keep the field, have changed their minds and have formally relinquished the hope of beating Gen. Sharpe. It was rumored early this morning that Gen. Husted had withdrawn, and one of Gen. Sharpe's most active friends went about the Delavan House announcing that such was the case. Gen. Husted was indignant when it was suggested that he had abandoned the fight, and characterized the statement as a deliberate falsehood. The report was not true then, but the withdrawal was then contemplated. It was given out by Mr. Husted that he wished to see his friends in his room, and at 7 o'clock they met him. In an informal way he expressed to them his obligations for the friendship they had shown in adhering to him after it had become apparent that a majority of the Republicans were plainly for Gen. Sharpe. He was ready, he said, to remain a candidate as long as his friends would stand by him, and if *they were yet desirous that he should go into* the caucus, he would do so. It was best, however, that the Speaker should be nominated without opposition, and he therefore relieved those members who had given him pledges, *withdrew from the contest, and recommended* that his friends should vote for Gen. Sharpe. This proposition was agreed to, and the Husted men were soon reinforced by the members who had stood by Mr. Terry, thus giving Gen. Sharpe a complete victory. Mr. Alvord did not go through the form of withdrawing. He had made no canvass, and had no votes to transfer to anybody. He had thus offended none of the candidates, and was ready to take the position of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, no matter who happened to be Speaker.

It appears to-night that at no time since Thursday was there been any possibility of Gen. Sharpe's defeat. Mr. Skinner, as reported, was the strongest candidate next to Gen. Sharpe, and he could have gone into the caucus with 30 firm friends. Gen. Husted, it is said, has not at any time been able to count upon more than six members, while Mr. Terry's strength was only four votes. Mr. Baker's 12 votes would have been hard to find, and with all the strength that he and the other three held, there were only 41 votes with which to oppose Gen. Sharpe.

There is already a good deal of curiosity to learn what shape the committees will take. The Ways and Means will undoubtedly go to Mr. Alvord, who has been its Chairman three times and a member of the committee in three other Legislatures. The Judiciary, it is said, will go to Mr. Terry or Mr. Husted, unless Mr. Varnum should claim it. Mr. Varnum is also spoken of for the Cities Committee, it being considered highly improbable that Dr. Hayes will be made its Chairman, although he may get second place. Mr. Hurd will have the Canal Committee. The Railroad Committee is accorded by gossips to three men—Mr. Low, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Gillett, of Columbia. Mr. Low is also spoken of for the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. For the Insurance Committee, mention is made of Mr. Skinner's name, but Mr. John F. Smyth ridicules the idea as preposterous. The Bank Committee will probably be offered to Mr. Titus, of Tompkins. It is as yet too early to venture to give even conjectures about the lesser committees.

Mr. George B. Sloan arrived here this morning, and has been visited by all the old members. He did not come here to assist Gen. Sharpe, as was reported. His sympathies were with Mr. Skinner, but he is pleased that Gen. Sharpe is to be made Speaker by a unanimous vote. It is very likely that Mr. Varnum will place Gen. Sharpe in nomination; that Mr. Alvord will second the nomination, and that Gen. Husted will move that the nomination be made by acclamation.

GEN. GRANT IN FLORIDA.

HE IS CORDIALLY RECEIVED AT FERNANDINA —HIS PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Jan. 4.—Gen. Grant and party arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock, from Savannah, by the inside route steamer City of Bridgeton, after a delightful trip. The day was beautiful, and the streets were crowded with people to welcome the guests. As the steamer landed, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Gen. Grant and party were welcomed by ex-Senator Yulee, on behalf of the Mayor and citizens, and were at once driven to the Egmont Hotel, where special arrangements had been made for the reception of the distinguished party. It being Sunday, no demonstrations were made. To-morrow a public reception will be held in the City Hall, and in the evening a grand ball will be given. The party will leave here on Tuesday for Jacksonville, whence they will go up the St. John and Oaklawaha Rivers, and then to St. Augustine, where they will arrive on the 12th and remain a few days.

Gen. Grant's reception here this morning was very cordial, but undemonstrative, all ceremonies being dispensed with in consequence of his arrival on the Sabbath. The party remained quietly at their hotel until this afternoon, when a ride was taken on the celebrated Amelia Beach, near this city. Gen. Grant rode in a road wagon behind a dashing span driven by their owner, Col. Shipman, a former army officer and friend to the General. He expressed himself greatly pleased with his visit to the city, and remarked that it was the first time he had ever stepped upon Florida soil, although he had been in every other State in the Union. His receptions, he said, through the South had been very pleasing to him and had been participated in by all classes. To-night the hotel and the park are illuminated, and a band has serenaded the ex-President. The party has been joined by Judge Settle and many prominent citizens of the State. The thermometer to-day indicated 80° in the shade.

THE LOUISIANA BONDHOLDERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Judge Billings, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday refused the injunction asked for by bondholders to restrain the State Treasurer from diverting funds collected to pay the January coupons. The bondholders, by this suit, sought to perpetuate the Refunding act and constitutional amendment of 1874, and to have the late ordinance of the new Constitution declared void.

THE REBUKE TO GARCELON

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

THE GOVERNOR RETICENT ON THE SUBJECT —DEMOCRATS WHO SAY THAT HE HAD NO BUSINESS TO SUBMIT THE QUESTIONS—THE REPUBLICANS REJOICING— THE EFFECT THE DECISION WILL HAVE.

WATERVILLE, Jan. 4.—Gov. Garcelon spent the day here. He was called upon this evening by a reporter, who asked if he had received the opinion of the Supreme Court, to which he replied that he had not, and that he had not been in Augusta since 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The reporter then informed him of the general points as expressed in the opinion of the court, and asked the Governor if he would recall those certificates he had issued, and which now, under the opinion of the court, appear to have been illegally issued. The Governor replied: "I have no authority for knowing the opinion of the court, and cannot tell what I shall do." In answer to the question whether Capt. Lewis Voter, of Farmington, had returned his certificate of election, declining to serve under the same, the Governor said he had not received it, and did not know anything about it.

"Do you apprehend any violence at the inauguration of the new Legislature?" was asked. "I have no means of knowing; I do not think the people are foolish enough to resort to violence," was the Governor's reply.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—*The decision of the Su*preme Court has been discussed freely to-day by crowds upon the streets, at hotels, and elsewhere. The Republicans are greatly excited and jubilant, and regard it as a great triumph for their cause. The opinion is freely expressed in the best informed circles that the opposition cannot stand up and defy the court. The Governor is not at present in the city, and his line of action in the face of the judicial decision is not, therefore, known, but it is the opinion of leading Republicans that he can do no less than cancel the certificates issued to persons not elected, according to the decision of the court.

The Fusionists have no definite plan matured, and it will be difficult to develop any to-night, as not more than 20 members are present in the city. The number present is about the same as in ordinary years, when nothing unusual has been pending. A few Democrats say the Governor had no business to submit questions to the court; that he had done his work according to the Constitution and laws, and should have rested his case there. D. T. Pike, a leading Democrat, says that Gov. Garcelon belittled himself by taking any notice of Mr. Morrill's letter; he had completed his work, and that ought to have been the end of it. R. W. Black, a leading Greenbacker, says that *the court went out of its way to answer questions not put to it. Col. William Dickey, a member* of the Legislature, says the decision of the court will have no effect upon the organization of the Legislature, as the certificates have already been issued. This is understood to be the position Mr. Pillsbury will take in the *Standard* to-morrow morning. Others say the opinion of the court is a farce, and will be replied to word for word.

Three counted-in members have already declared that they will not participate in the fraud, and it is thought the opinion will have effect upon other members, as there is not a single case of the 37 that this decision does not fully cover. The Hon. James C. Talbot, of Washington, and Isaac T. Hobson, of Lincoln, the counted-in Senators, have already stated that they would not accept their seats should the decision of the court be against them. Lawyers say if this opinion is disregarded, it will be the first instance of the kind in the history of Maine. It has been ascertained that the Executive Department, in more than 50 cases since Maine has been a State, has asked the judgment of the Supreme Judicial Court in *important questions of law, and never has its decision been disregarded.*

D. Parker, a member of the Governor's Council, defends his position in this matter, and says he acted conscientiously and honestly. He had not read the opinion carefully, and could not give an opinion as to the result. Secretary of State Gore says he is not sufficiently familiar with the law to say whether the Governor and Council could review their action.

The Democrats held a caucus last evening to take action concerning a candidate for Speaker of the House, but came to no definite decision. It is understood that D. W. Staples, Clerk of the last House, will be absent on Wednesday, he having been elected Clerk of the Court in Aroostook County, and that the House will be called to order by W. E. Gibbs, the Assistant Clerk.

The results of the decision of the Supreme Court are summarized as follows: The answer to the first question enjoins upon the House of Representatives the duty of admitting at once the 12 Republican Representatives from the five disfranchised cities in case the Governor and Council still refuse the certificates, and establishes the validity of the special election in Portland caused by the death of Moses N. Butler. The answer to question 2 affirms in all points the constitutionality of the Laws of 1877, and shows that the Governor and Council acted illegally in unseating one Republican Senator in Lincoln County, and at least one in York County; also, Republican Representatives in the districts of Ashland, Newcastle, Exeter, Gouldsboro', Hodgdon, Danforth, and Lebanon. The answer to question 3 also establishes the fact that the presence of at least 76 members in the House of Representatives; that is, a majority of the whole number, 151, prescribed by the Constitution, is necessary to constitute a quorum, and without that number no business can be transacted. The answer to question 3 would also seat the second Republican Senator in York County and seven Republican Representatives from the disfranchised cities of Saco, Lewiston, and Rockland. The answer to question 4 would restore three Republican Senators from Cumberland County who were counted out by the Governor and Council. The answer to question 5 would seattle Vanceboro, in Washington County, to be counted, and would seat the Republican Representative in that district and the Republican Senator counted out in Washington County. The answer to the sixth question would restore the disfranchised towns of Jay, Webster, Lisbon, Stoneham, Searsport, and Farmingham, and seat five Republican Representatives from these districts; and, together with the answer to the seventh question, would seat a Republican Senator from Franklin County. The answers to the seventh and eighth questions demonstrate the illegality of the action of the Governor and Council in disfranchising Cherryfield and Hersey, and would seat two Republican Representatives from the Skowhegan district. The answer to the tenth question holds that the Senatorial return from Westbrook was illegally rejected, and, if heeded, would affect the Senatorial election in Cumberland County. The answer to the eleventh question decides that the Governor and Council acted illegally in rejecting the returns from New-Sharon, Hersey, Webster, and Lisbon, and in acting at all in these cases without giving notice and opportunity for hearing, which the Republicans have steadily demanded. This answer would seat two Republican Representatives. The answer to the twelfth question would give the Republican Representative from the Fairfield district the seat of which the Governor and Council deprived him.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4.—An Augusta dispatch says the quorum question has been settled by precedents, that 16 is a quorum. The Senate in 1847 organized with 11; in 1851 with 16, and in 1854 with 13. In later years Chief-Justice Shepley and Judge Appleton, his associate, sustained that point. They also held that each house could compel the attendance of persons who had received the Governor's certificate before as well as after being sworn in. The dispatch also announces that Mr. Sproul, of Skowhegan, is already in Augusta, and will take his seat.

BANGOR, Jan. 4.—The general scope of the opinion of the Supreme Court became almost universally known here to-day, and many persons obtained a printed copy of the text. Republicans and those Democrats who have been keen in favor of the counting-out are highly pleased with the decision, which they regard as conclusive, and as calling for a surrender of the counted-in certificates. The Fusionists have been correspondingly depressed, and have made little public comment on the opinion. Some of them say it will not affect their programme. But the general feeling seems to be that such an authoritative statement of the law must have a strong effect upon all parties. Leading lawyers here say it not only is competent for the Governor to issue new summonses to persons really elected under the law as laid down by the court, but that it is the duty of any department to correct errors at the earliest possible date, and it is believed that this view would be fully sustained by the Supreme Court.

A union prayer-meeting in behalf of the Commonwealth, which was held at the Central Congregational Church this evening, was largely attended. Remarks were made and prayers offered by several clergymen and Professors of the Theological Seminary.

THE ENGLISH AND THE AFGHANS.

THE RUSSIAN GOLD FOUND AT KABUL—ORDER RESTORED IN THE KHYBAR PASS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Kabul reports that the Wurdak tribe, when fleeing from Kabul, were attacked by the Hazaras, who hold Ghazni in the name of the British.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "A letter from St. Petersburg says it is presumed that the Russian gold recently found in Kabul belonged to Abdul Rahman, the Afghan Pretender."

A Lundikotal dispatch says nothing can exceed the order now reigning in the Khybar Pass.

A Berlin correspondent thinks that Abdul Rahman Khan, the Afghan Pretender, will endeavor to secure a footing in the districts bordering on Bokhara.

A Calcutta correspondent telegraphs: "The Viceroy, speaking at a State banquet on New Year's Day, said the new year had opened under happier auspices and with more hopeful auguries than the old one; but the soldiers' work in Afghanistan was not yet over, nor could it be relinquished or relaxed until the object sought was completely attained. That object, he said, was not the acquisition of territory, but securing the future peace of India and solid guarantees for the good behavior of India's Afghan neighbors."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—An emphatic official denial is given that the establishment of a Regency in whole or in part is contemplated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—Count Dubsky, the Austrian Envoy at Athens, has been appointed Ambassador to the Porte, to succeed Count Ziehby.

Telegrams received from British Consuls state that a terrible famine prevails in the districts of Baskalah and Bayazid, in Armenia. The authorities are helpless to aid the people, and it is feared the famine will become general *on the Eastern frontier of Turkey.*

Lord Salisbury has approved of the arrangement entered into Dec. 31 between Minister Layard and the Sultan. In *part fulfillment of that arrangement*, the papers of Mr. Koeller, the German missionary, have been handed to Sir Austen Layard. The remaining principal points of the arrangement are the release of the priest, Ahmed Tewfik, and an informal written apology to the British representative.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The newspapers to-day publish a letter from Menotti Garibaldi in which he also denies the assertions contained in the pamphlet of Signor Imbriani, that the Ministry were in secret sympathy with the Italia Irredenta and had acted from politic motives in seizing the flag which that body had displayed at the funeral of Gen. Avezzana.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "Privy Councillor Hubler, who has been negotiating with the representative of the Vatican in Vienna, will soon return here. This is taken as indications that the negotiations have proceeded favorably."

A Madrid dispatch says: "It is reported in political circles here that the Cuban and Porto Rico Deputies have determined to *follow the example of the West Indian Senators*, and retire from Congress after the vote on the motion that the Gradual Emancipation bill be not made a law until free trade reform measures have been passed."

A Rangoon dispatch reports that the Burmese Government has determined to send its Embassy to Europe, and has sent a large sum to its agent at Rangoon for the use of the Embassy.

A Vienna correspondent states that 11 persons have been drowned at Loban by the overflowing of the River Danube.

A Berlin dispatch says the Ministers of Finance and the Interior have gone to Upper Silesia to collect information in regard to the famine there, which is extending.

A letter from St. Petersburg says it is there reported that a combination is being considered in the highest official quarters for the formation of a homogeneous Ministry, under the Presidency of Gen. Milutine. Count Schouvaloff will, it is said, hold an important post in the new Ministry.

A Paris dispatch says enormous quantities of wreckage are careering along the Seine. Many of the Paris swimming baths and numbers of barges have been crushed to atoms.

A Berlin correspondent reports that the condition of the Czarina is much worse.

A Paris dispatch says the stone bridge of the Invalides has been destroyed by floating wreckage and ice, also that considerable damage has been done in the provinces. Around Nancy 450 villagers gave been driven from their homes.

A Vienna dispatch says the apprehensions of inundations in that city have considerably diminished.

TRYING TO DEFEAT GARFIELD.

STANLEY MATTHEWS HIS PRINCIPAL OPPONENT FOR THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 4.—There has been no material move in the Senatorial contest which will be decided by the caucus on Tuesday night, except the bringing of the forces under discipline after the caucus of last night, which nominated officers for the Legislative session which opens to-morrow. While the friends of Gen. Garfield are disposed to treat all opposition to his nomination as of little moment, the fact remains that their activity goes far toward destroying confidence in their claims. Ex-Senator Matthews now leads all the opposing candidates, the strength of Taft and Dennison being of an uncertain character and not easily found. In addition to the pressure being brought to bear against Gen. Garfield by the iron and manufacturing interests, it is understood that the influence of the railroad corporations will be given to the support of any candidate who is most liable to complete his defeat. One argument used by the friends of Judge Matthews is that Senator Edmunds will soon retire from the Senate, which will leave the Republicans without a man equal to cope with the Democratic side on legal questions, and that should the Presidency be thrown into Congress, no man from Ohio or the West could champion the Republican cause with as much ability as Matthews. Gen. Garfield has a strong lead however, which will be hard to overcome by the combined opposition, which at the present time are not disposed to concentrate their forces, but it is believed that this can be effected should occasion require.

DR. OSMUN'S RECANTATION.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 4.—Dr. Osmun, with his family and many of his immediate followers, attended the regular communion services at the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. Dr. Osmun partook of the "Lord's Supper," from the hands of Pastor Bowman, and after the service was over congratulations passed among the congregation and attended a cordial hand of fellowship to all who gave him the opportunity.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 4.—The Governor-General gave a skating and tobogganing party at Rideau Hall on Saturday afternoon, at which the élite of the city were present. The vice-regal party consisted of his Excellency the Earl of Grosvenor and suite.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

THE ILLINOIS MEMBER OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE DISSATISFIED WITH THE RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It has been announced that Chairman Cameron, of the Republican National Committee, has appointed C. I. Filley, of Missouri; John C. New, of Indiana, and Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, a sub-committee to act with the Chairman and Secretary in making all the local arrangements for holding the convention in Chicago. This sub-committee will have charge of the distribution of tickets by which spectators will be admitted to the convention. James P. Root, of Chicago, the member of the committee from Illinois, superintended the efforts which were made in this city by a large delegation of Chicago men at the recent meeting of the committee to secure the convention for that city, and in order to gain as many votes as possible for Chicago he abstained from voting for any candidate for Chairman. Mr. Root was unwilling to allow Messrs. New, Filley, and Clayton to have control of the very important matter of the distribution of tickets. The National Committee will hold another meeting on the Monday night next preceding the convention, and Mr. Root is of the opinion that other arrangements for the distribution of the tickets will then be made.

Two courses of action for the full committee to take in regard to this matter have been suggested. One is that the tickets shall be divided *among the members of the National Committee* for them to use as they shall see fit, and the other, that the tickets shall be made up into packages, and one package given to the Chairman of each State or Territorial Delegation in the convention, to be distributed to their constituents. Mr. Root favors the last named plan as the fairest way of disposing of the question, because he does not think that the National Committee ought to try to control the tickets and determine who shall be admitted. The convention and the hall, he says, belong to the delegates, and if they are allowed to distribute the tickets to their constituents the aspect of the meeting will become national instead of local. He believes that this plan would be satisfactory to the people of Chicago and the North-west, and that any attempt by the sub-committee to control the hall or pack it either for or against any particular candidate would cause bad feeling and great dissatisfaction, as was created by the management of the Cincinnati Convention. He holds that Chairman Cameron has disregarded the wishes of the members by his disposal of the matter, and he has written him a letter, in which he directs attention to what has been done in this particular, and inquires by what authority Chairman Cameron has ignored, as Mr. Root claims he has done, the expressed desire of the Executive Committee in relation to the arrangements for the admission of spectators to the hall.

A DEMAGOGICAL PROPOSITION.

MR. WEAVER'S SOLDIERS' PAY BILL A TRAP FOR CATCHING VOTES—SPECIOUS ARGUMENTS IN ITS FAVOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The *Sunday Capital* to-day contains an editorial article advocating the passage of the Weaver bill to issue $500,000,000 in United States notes to pay soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion the difference which existed between coin and paper during their terms of service. The argument employed is in the form of an appeal to the prejudices and necessities of soldiers and sailors, and may be taken as an indication of the course to be pursued by the Greenback advocates to gain strength for their measure. Those gentlemen contend that the men who risked their lives to save the Government have as strong claims to be paid for their services on a gold basis as the bondholders who purchased bonds with United States notes when those notes were worth not more than one-half their face in gold. "The man who was converted to the soldier's mission," argues the *Capital*, "and march out and get *killed for us, and obeyed without stopping to ne*gotiate a gold-bearing bond, should be accorded the same sacred right given the capitalist for his money-bags. Let any man," continued the writer, "propose to pay off the bonds at the same rate they were purchased for, and he would be charged with shameful repudiation. Let us apply the same rule to the soldiers and sailors. The Government made a solemn compact to pay them $13 a month for their services in defending our flag. The Government paid only about 90 in its depreciated currency. Not to pay the good to the guilty is the very same repudiation. This pleasant little amount will be paid. We are on the eve of a Presidential election, and no party will dare repudiate the just claim of such a host of voters and their sympathizing friends, which includes all the honest men of the country."

It is with such specious arguments and demagogical appeals that the advocates of this measure expect to create a sentiment among soldiers and sailors of the late rebellion which will force members of Congress to support it. These men have been active, during the recess, in circulating and obtaining signatures to petitions asking for the passage of the bill, and it is intimated that thousands of these petitions will be presented during the present session of Congress. While the very extravagance of the proposition justifies the belief that such a measure cannot pass, the indications are that it will be pressed with great pertinacity, and that it may receive a degree of support which may make it positively dangerous. If a proposition should be made to pay every man who sold supplies to the Government for the use of the Army and Navy during the rebellion the difference which then existed between gold and paper, it would be scouted by many of those who will advocate the Weaver bill, yet such a proposition would be no more extravagant than that under consideration. In the latter case, however, the demagogues have a large political element, courted and feared alike by both parties, to draw upon for sympathy and support, and to this fact the introduction of such measures as that of Mr. Weaver is alone attributed.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

GEN. HATCH STILL INSISTING ON THE SURRENDER OF ALL THE GUILTY INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Schurz received the following dispatch to-day from Gen. Hatch:

ALAMOSA, Col., Jan. 3.

The White River Utes who were with Ouray on the 24th, are not in his power; neither have they been since the 26th. The Indians sent out by way of Saguache are Ouray and Wash Charlie, Uncompahgres; Jack, Sowerwick, and Uncle Sam Charlie, White River Utes; and Caputche, Camatche, Alexandre, Wimmamaches, Aguilla, and Buckskin Charlie, of the Muaches. They are expected here on the 5th. Ouray was requested to keep the Indians you refer to, but had not the power. I am of the opinion that the Indians, when assured by yourself that there is no other way to avoid destruction, will decide to turn over the prisoners. The promise made by them that they will turn over those demanded should be insisted upon to the last man. As long as these Indians are in our hands the agency at Los Pinos is secure. Ouray came out as his own request, and brought his wife with him. I think it advisable to have them all before you as Washington, on such point as you may designate. HATCH,

Commissioner.

The Indians referred to in this dispatch, whom Ouray could not bring in with him, are Chief Douglass, Johnny, his son, and four others. These Indians were offered for surrender, but Gen. Hatch declined to accept them unless the remaining guilty ones were also surrendered at the same time.

THE NEW RULES FOR THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Upon the reassembling of Congress on Tuesday, the House will proceed to consider the new rules reported by the Committee on Rules on Dec. 19, the consideration of this matter having been made a special order from day to day until disposed of, to the exclusion of all other business. It is expected that at least one week will be devoted to the consideration of this subject, and if the discussion which will follow makes the members acquainted with the rules which govern the proceedings of the House, it will be time profitably spent. The Senate, having no special order assigned for Tuesday, will proceed with the regular order of business. It is probable that announcement will be made on Tuesday of the death of Senator Houston, of Alabama, and that an early adjournment will follow in both houses.

HOLIDAY MONEY-ORDER TRAFFIC.

A VERY LARGE INCREASE IN THE REMITTANCES SENT ABROAD DURING DECEMBER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—During the last quarter, and especially during the last month, there has been a very remarkable increase in the amount of money transmitted from this country to Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany, through the international money-order system, while the payments of the orders issued in those countries for payment in the United States show no increase for the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878. The accounts of the Post Office Department show that the amount of orders issued in the United States for payment in Great Britain and Ireland during the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1878, was £57,076, for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1879, £89,965, nearly one-half of which was issued in December, for the German Empire during the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1878, 994,746 marks, (about 24 cents each) for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1879, 1,136,974 marks, of which 560,179 marks were remitted during December. The aggregate of the money-orders issued in Great Britain and Ireland during the last quarter was about £21,000, and the money-order drafts from Germany for the same period amounted to about 700,000 marks.

Dr. Macdonald, Chief of the Money-Order Division, remitted a draft for £10,000 to London, and one for 100,000 marks to Berlin, yesterday, in partial settlement of the balances thus created against our Post Office Department, and it is believed *the balances will continue to be heavily against us so long as the present tide of* prosperity in this country lasts. The foregoing figures are especially noticeable in view of the distinction between the ordinary purpose for which domestic money-orders are sent—namely, for small purchases—and the purpose for which international money-orders are generally obtained in this country—that is, to make "family remittances," to relieve the immediate distress of relatives in Europe, or to bring them hither. These remittances are made principally by the poorest classes, as no order can exceed $50, and the average does not exceed $25 in amount. The large increase above noted appears, therefore, to be another indication of the existing prosperity of the United States in contrast with the suffering in Europe.

THE DOINGS OF CRIMINALS.

RECENT ROBBERIES IN NYACK—AN OLD MURDER CASE REVIVED—OTHER CRIMES.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A series of thefts have recently occurred in several of the shoe factories in this village, which have, until now, been supposed to be the work of traveling thieves. A discovery was made in the week just past, however, which indicates that at least a portion of the stealing was done by persons residing here. Mr. G. T. Morrow, a manufacturer, was informed a day or two ago that some of his stock had been abstracted, and, from facts that were known in the case, he ascertained that about $75 worth of it had been sold at a greatly reduced price to another manufacturer of this town. He secured some of his property, and will *prefer charges* before Justice C. H. Meeker, of this village, *who issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named* Brooks Pattison, who had sold the stolen goods to the manufacturer referred to. Pattison had formerly been a cutter in Mr. Morrow's establishment. Constable A. C. Lawrence proceeded to the restaurant, yesterday afternoon, to Poughkeepsie, whither Pattison had gone, and arrested the man, returning with him at midnight. A hearing was given, and, in default of bail, the prisoner was this morning committed to New-City Jail to await trial. It is thought a clue may be obtained to the heavier burglaries that have been committed here.

FREMONT, Ohio, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Cottemaker, of Greensburg, Penn., has arrived here and identified the photograph, clothing, and pocket-book of the man killed near here in May, 1878, as her husband's. He left home to seek work, and had with him $240 in cash and a gold watch. Peter Welsh, who is accused of the murder, will have his case before the Grand Jury the present week.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 4.—During a quarrel this afternoon on a farm near Newcastle, between William A. Newkirk, white, and George Shields, colored, the latter fired at Newkirk with fatal effect, when Newkirk procured a shot-gun and shot Shields in the back. Both men are in custody. The extent of Shields's injuries is not known.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—Sheriff Sessions, of Mollie Maguire of Columbia County, who is charged *with the murder of John Gunning, an old man living* in Centralia, on July 26, 1876, since which time he has been a fugitive from justice, returned to his family at Centralia to-day and delivered himself up to the authorities. After a hearing he was committed to jail at Bloomsburg for trial. It is expected that he will turn State's evidence and expose the participants in a number of murders committed in the vicinity of Centralia, which was the scene of many bloody tragedies during the reign of Mollie Maguirism. During Corley's hearing, Michael Brogan, who recently married a daughter of Gunning, became very much excited, and, drawing a revolver, attempted to shoot him. The people are very much excited.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 4.—Private Thomas, of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, has been convicted of insubordination for striking Sergt. Faulkner, of the same corps, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude by the court-martial.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The boiler of a freight engine on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad exploded to-day at Dallas, killing a negro boy and injuring Stephen Johnson, engineer, and G. J. Willis, fireman.

At Waco, Texas, Miss Florence Davis, 17 years of age, a daughter of the Hon. J. F. Davis, while carelessly handling a pistol, shot herself through the heart, causing instant death.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 4.—George Beaumet, a

Republican Party. Of this period in his career Mr. Warburton says: "As time rolled on I was quite self-reliant and had been myself a Republican for many years. Of course, I learned much from my uncle, but nothing of politics; that was left entirely to myself. I was a diligent reader and student of history, and had learned much from my uncle's library. I was a keen observer of men and things, and had formed my own opinions of public men and measures before I was twenty-one years of age. I was a Republican from principle, and not by inheritance, as my father was a Democrat, and had been for many years before his death. He was a man of strong convictions, and was a leader in the Democratic party in this county. He was a member of the Legislature in 1844, and was a candidate for Congress in 1846, but was defeated by a small majority. He was a man of the highest character, and was universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a man of fine appearance, and was a fine speaker. He was a man of the people, and was their friend and champion. He was a man of the highest integrity, and was a model husband and father. He was a man of fine literary attainments, and was a fine writer. He was a man of fine social qualities, and was a welcome guest in any company. He was a man of fine conversational powers, and was a delightful companion. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and was a handsome man. He was a man of fine physique, and was a strong man. He was a man of fine constitution, and was a healthy man. He was a man of fine habits, and was a temperate man. He was a man of fine morals, and was a virtuous man. He was a man of fine religious principles, and was a devout man. He was a man of fine character, and was a good man. He was a man of fine reputation, and was a well-spoken man. He was a man of fine manners, and was a polite man. He was a man of fine appearance, and was a handsome man. He was a man of fine voice, and was a good singer. He was a man of fine ear, and was a good musician. He was a man of fine eye, and was a good artist. He was a man of fine hand, and was a good penman. He was a man of fine head, and was a good thinker. He was a man of fine heart, and was a good friend. He was a man of fine soul, and was a good Christian. He was a man of fine spirit, and was a good citizen. He was a man of fine blood, and was a good patriot. He was a man of fine bone, and was a good soldier. He was a man of fine muscle, and was a good athlete. He was a man of fine nerve, and was a good sportsman. He was a man of fine temper, and was a good companion. He was a man of fine habits, and was a good husband. He was a man of fine morals, and was a good father. He was a man of fine character, and was a good neighbor. He was a man of fine reputation

SUNNY ITALY IN THE SNOW

SEVEREST WEATHER KNOWN FOR THREE GENERATIONS.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR—CRIMES OF PECULIAR ATROCITY—A TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDER—A CONTEST OVER OLD MAJOLICA.

FLORENCE, Dec. 16.—We are in the midst of a "cold snap" such as the combined memories of three generations of the "oldest inhabitants" of Italy cannot recall. They are compelled to go back to the latter part of the eighteenth century to find its parallel. The Arno is frozen over at Florence, where the temperature continues at a little below or above 20° Farenheit, with a bright sun, not without pleasurable warmth where its rays fairly strike. In Northern Italy we read of much lower temperature, down to zero and even lower, and people are perishing from the cold. At Genoa a hackman died from its effects in returning from his post. Foreigners who have come to Italy for warmth are energetic in their denunciations of the extreme cold, quite overlooking the fact that if they had remained in France, Germany, or England they would have had to encounter lower temperature with much less sunshine. Everywhere in Europe charity is strained to its utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and the multitudes destitute of work. The Economical Kitchens established here by the benevolence of Prince Demidoff are doing a vast amount of good in the best practical way, affording labor and selling meals at the lowest possible rate. The lagoons at Venice and the Harbor of Marseilles are so incumbered with ice as to prevent the movement of vessels. In Southern Italy the trains are interrupted by heavy falls of snow, wires down, and, in fine, all Italy, instead of its usual Winter weather—a pleasurable mixture of bright sunshine, warm days, orange blossoms, oleander flowers, palms, and semi-tropical tone of landscape—is as much ice and snow bound, frigid and frozen, as if it had exchanged situations with Labrador itself. Singular as it may seem, the coldest persons are precisely those who are able to keep up the hottest fires in appearance, for nine-tenths of the heat goes up the chimneys, causing shivering draughts to backs which no amount of extra covering can effectually warm. Water-pipes have taken to freezing and bursting in genuine New-York fashion, an event unheard of hitherto or to be like the breaking out of some disease for which the pharmacopoeia has no immediate remedy. It is as hopeless an effort to attempt to warm an Italian house in the American fashion as it would be to heat the North Pole by steam. I am writing in a small room, in which, despite such fire as the small terra-cotta stove is capable of maintaining, the thermometer for two weeks has not risen above 60°, and at this moment—hangs fire shall I say—at 47°. Still we do not take cold in so dismal temperature, and, as a whole, if less comfortable, are in better health, with less rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., than during the normal Winters, where ice and snow are unknown. The vast majority of city Italians never have a fire at any time. They keep warm by their reserved stores of summer heat, I suppose, and the common repetitions of the word "*pazienza*," (patience,) which has a wonderful consoling force to them under every affliction or disappointment. Sometimes it seems equal to a fixed income in Government bonds in moral sustaining power. The greatest sufferers from the "snap" thus far are the poor olive-trees, whose prodigiveness will be lamentably curtailed, which, as a gastronomic result, will notably diminish the number of "frics," so beloved of Tuscan stomachs, the coming Summer.

I do not know if there be any connection between the weather and crimes, but just now there is a singular degree of romantic horror and extravagant depravity in several that have come to light. In France a mother 72 years of age, commits incest with her own son, and, to be more *frenchin their hideous sin, the guilty pair murder the father. But what seems even more* criminal, if such a thing be possible, a French jury brings in a verdict of extenuating circumstances!" to spare their self-will lives. Nearer here, a young girl stabs her father for speaking to another young woman of whom she is jealous, while a young husband, having surprised his wife in criminal intercourse with a neighbor, without uttering a word, simply drives him from the house, then returns, cuts of his wife's head, sends it in a basket done up in a handkerchief to her parents, and quietly gives himself up to the authorities. As an offset to this sanguinary and dramatic vengeance, a Roman, recently suspecting his wife of infidelity, pretended to leave on a journey, but hid himself where he could overlook his own door. He had not to wait long before he saw the suspected lover enter. Going for the Police, the husband accompanied the officers to his house, which they quietly entered, and caught the couple in *flagrante delicto*. Leaving them to be carried off to prison together to answer to the law for their crime, without further action, he set an example which, if generally followed in such cases, would do more to reform connubial morals than all stabbings, poisonings, or *Blue Beard* proceedings combined of the common practice of law-breaking retaliation. It is not a little remarkable that such a precedent in this direction should be given by a hot-blooded Latin, instead of a cool-headed Anglo-Saxon, although there is quite a delicate touch of Mediterranean in it far more embittering to the recipients in its cold-blooded cynicism and humiliating exposure, than would have been any hasty violence.

A singular mistake in telegraphing has just happened here which may go into the courts and help enlighten the public as to the responsibilities of the wires, &c., for delivering messages correctly and for proper spelling. The steward of a very wealthy lady domiciled in Florence, then absent, received a dispatch to meet her at once at Cologne. He hurried thither and waited several days there before learning that she should have gone to Bologna, where his mistress was awaiting and perplexed at his non-appearance. It took considerable time and 800 francs to get the parties together, and now the lady claims damages while the telegraph office defends itself on the ground that it is not responsible for the bad spelling or writing of its clients, or its own either. In my letter of Nov. 16 I mentioned the sale of 32 majolica plates out of the Pontifical palace of Castel Gandolfo, by permission of the Pope and through the intervention of Cardinal Nina. This sale has led to a test lawsuit on the part of the Italian Government, and a forcible sequestration of the plates, to determine what right, if any, the Vatican authorities have over such property, which, it is claimed, belongs to the State. Signor Giacomini, an antiquarian dealer, was the purchaser, for 21,000 francs, and he resold them immediately to the Duke Don Scotti of Varano, a distinguished connoisseur, for 40,000 francs. As soon as the Government learned these facts it demanded their restoration of the Duke, as belonging to the State. The Duke declined to give them up, showing the sanctioned receipt of Cardinal Nina for their sale, alleging they were his legitimate property. Meanwhile, the Vatican, learning how the affair stood, sent the Marquis de Baviera to the Duke offering to repay him the 40,000 francs, and retain the plates. He believes the Pope, of the contemplated, he consented to give them up, but before the transfer would be effected, the officers of the Government in legal form entered his palace and took possession of them, to await the final action of the tribunal. So many valuable works of art have been surreptitiously sold of late that the Government, no doubt, means "business" in this case, to see if this sort of artistic spoliation of Italy may not be stopped. It is understood that the assent of Leo XIII. to the sale was obtained on the ground of their being broken plates of little value, with somewhat too free designs for Churchmen's eyes. As the case stands, it is a complicated legal question of property and rights which has already entered into the discussions of Parliament, and may lead to some very decisive action on the part of the Government as regards the custody and management of the objects of art and museums by the Vatican, which are claimed, rightfully or wrongfully, as national property.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES

ALMOST A FABIO IN A THEATER.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 3.

At the matinée performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at Maryland Institute yesterday afternoon, one cry of fire was started from a very small beginning, and a stampede of a portion of the audience was threatened. The house was crowded. The curtain was about to be rung up for the first act, and in turning on the gas on the foot-lights, a flame ignited from a jet, the cap of which had come off. Nearly every person present must have seen such mishaps before, either in their dwellings or elsewhere, and these were served by the timely escape to cry "fire." Considerable confusion ensued, and some started for the door. An usher seized a half-grown boy who helped to raise the alarm; a woman, frightened to the verge of hysteria, caught the usher, and between the three a fierce tussle ensued. The great mass of the audience, however, remembered the foolish scene in Holliday-Street Theatre a week ago, and also knew that the spirit of the play-bill was harmless, and it was not difficult to reassure everybody in a few minutes.

THE MELANCHOLY MUFFINMAN.

LONDON SUFFERERS HIS BELL AS A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 20.

A muffinman has been brought into court and fined for ringing his bell. Such a proceeding may at the first blush seem high-handed, for why, it might be asked, is the muffinman not to ring his bell, while the costermonger may yell and Punch go piping down the street? The question is a natural one enough; but, then, in these degenerate days of competition and enterprise, muffinmen are no longer the innocent friends of tea-drinking humanity that they were. Sympathy extended to them, either on theory or from association with the past, will now be thrown away. Muffinmen might, in theory, be supposed to be the most inoffensive of our species. There is nothing in their calling to the offer turbulence. Even muffins tend to soften the manners, and melancholy supervenes. No muffinman ever yet committed a murder on his own account, or led a popular riot. They are not of the kind that carry bludgeons and wear knuckle-dusters, inflicting bodily stabs of and snorting for the fray. On the contrary, they are mealy men, and, from the constant handling of muffins, have assumed something of the character of that confection. Such, at any rate, might be the contention of the theorist. Every vocation seems to induce in the individuals following it a tendency to sympathy of character with their implements or wares, and there is no reason why muffinmen should be an exception. It would be as impossible for two of that profession to come to blows with muffins as for two Thibetans to quarrel in the Dalai Lama's Within the jurisdiction of the Great Lama an admirable municipal arrangement provides that each term of abuse and each blow shall be paid for at a high rate, the man injured receiving the proceeds. The result is that when two Thibetans have a mind to fall out, each fills his own mouth with mud, bares his head, provoking the other to strike it. No summons, of course, can issue for such a preposterous form of assault and battery, and the Thibetans, therefore, enjoy at this day the reputation of being a mild-mannered people. Not of muffinmen can this now be said. They issue forth with the muffin and the bell, and are of a crepuscular kind, seeming to shun the giddier haunts of men, visiting daily the same streets, generally the same houses, and coming thus at last to exchange these familiarities with the regular retainers of each household for acts privileged also to the policeman, the postman, the milkman, and the cats'-meat man. They form an outer circle of satellites, revolving, it is true, in a more distant and deferential orbit, but still confessing the force of the same attraction that keeps cooks and house-maids from flying off from the centers of the domestic system into space. The chestnut man in the streets remains, so it were, an institution of the streets, or a portion of them, like a curbstone or a pillar-box. He never gets to be associated with private life, and is looked on a Stranger at the back-door as an omnibus driver. But the muffinman knows that his coming is expected, looks for the regular opening of garden gates, loiters with a purpose at certain points, and when making over his wares, exchanges opinions with the area-sneak on the weather. His bell is compared with that of yesterday, or more directly connects himself with the cost by reference to the muffins delivered the day before. All this tends to the mollification of the feline nature that may possibly be latent in the muffinman, while it also softens the gentle feeling toward him, for it seems just as difficult to be violent toward one who disseminates the genial muffin as for him to brain a neighbor with one. It is easy enough to be exasperated with butchers' or with green-grocers' errand boys, but to assault a muffinman would be very like drawing a knife on a feather bed.

Meanwhile, the pernicious influences of modern competition have here, as elsewhere, produced demoralising effects. At one time the solitary muffinman, going his rounds in the early twilight of Winter, rang, as he went, a melancholy little bell to let his customers know in advance that he was coming. There was nothing obtrusive about its tinkling vibrations, for it was feeble ringing at best, and as every muffinman had his own beat, the bell came along through the darkness, and was lost in it again, only once a day. "There goes the muffinman; he is earlier to-night," or later, as the case might be, and no one thought of cramming his hat down on his head and lunging out of the front door, stick in hand, to pursue the tinkling itinerant, already, perhaps, passed away into the fog several houses beyond. He never stopped, like an organ-grinder, before the window, maddening strong men at their work, women at their music, or the sick in their beds. Nor did he, as knife-grinders do, suddenly put out like a Red Indian, startling the nervous old gentleman who was passing, and exasperating the dog within the area railings. On the contrary, the muffinman's bell grew up gradually out of the distance, a very *phantom of sound, and as gradually died away again, neither irritating by continuance nor inciting to fury by its sudden intensity. Sick folk even found* nothing to complain of in it, and as for the healthy they never heeded it, if they even heard it. But all this, it seems, has been sadly changed. Where before one man sufficed to dispense the muffins of a neighborhood, twenty, we are told, have now rushed in to scramble for a share in his small profits. The old man, it is said, have succumbed in the struggle for bread, and a new race have occupied their places. The gentleman and salesman who, under the old régime, came to be considered by domestics as as sanguinaires, and who to the rest of the household served only to mark the time of day, and whose dismal little commands did no one harm, has, it appears, had to give way before younger men of vigorous lung power and ponderous bells. He never shouted, for he had never learned how to do so, and it made his throat sore, and as for the thinkle-thankle of his progress it required from him little more exertion of the muscles than that it does from a grazing bell-wether. It sounded by the mere motion of his arm swinging as he walked, a musical pedometer that was inaudible 20 doors ahead. It is complained, however, that the present generation of muffinmen are far more pretentious. They past the policeman at the corner with the air and appearances of mild and ineffensive muffinmen, but once in the quiet by-street they bellow and ring their bells with a vehemence wholly inconsistent with, and unnecessary for, the sale of their gentle wares.

A CURIOUS PROTHONOTARIST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is reported that at the next session of Congress a bill will be introduced for the abolition of all duties on foreign works of art imported into this country. This bill purports to have been drawn up in order to benefit our home art and artists by offering inducement for the importation of good foreign work, which, it is urged, would do much to elevate the standard of American art, besides being a source of inspiration to many of our art students who are unable to go abroad, yet who need the high and refining influences of this foreign art about them in the early stages of their artistic development.

This bill is founded upon two fallacious assumptions: First, that American art is inferior to foreign art; and, second, that our art students would be benefited by the free importation of all classes of foreign work.

In the first place, our older-established artists would be unaffected by the bill in one way or another. Secure in their position, with reputation in Europe as well as at home, it would matter little to them what we might bring over, or on what terms. Their distinctively characteristic work has and will have its demand, and they would not borrow, nor would they need to borrow anything from abroad. In the second place, however, the enormity of such legislation would be felt. Many of our younger artists support themselves during the first few years by the sale of paintings, ranging in value from $50 to $200. Should foreign art be brought into America free of duty, our young country would soon be filled with low-priced work from the foreign schools, which, having the advantage—in the eyes of the people—of being "foreign," and the other advantage of being produced in countries where artists are able to live for from one-half to one-fourth the cost of living here, would speedily crowd out the young American work—even though the latter might be superior—and our younger artists would have the choice of starving, abandoning the profession, or resorting to artistic trickery.

While it is true we need the influence of the *salons* about us, we do not need, nor do we want, the sweepings of the *ateliers*. Yet such a bill, while it might bring us some good work, would more than recoil to our disadvantage by lasting in a lot of cheap stuff which could find no sale in Europe. Our present tariff we admit is bad. Paintings now pay a duty of 10 per cent, which, on a low-priced picture, is of little moment, though on a very highly valued work it is too great. This is exactly as it should not be. We should have a tariff which would encourage the importation of what is good, and discriminate against what is positively to our disadvantage. To accomplish such an end, we would suggest that all works of art—or at least all paintings—should pay a uniform duty of $100. This would effectually keep out the cheap work, and at the same time be much lighter than the present rate on paintings costing more than $1,000, the percentage decreasing as the value of the paintings increases—the rate on a $10,000 work being but $100 instead of $1,000, as at present. Such a tariff would be unobjective, yet not burdensome to those who can afford to purchase good work, and we respectfully suggest its consideration.

The art of our country is, in its way, as important to our higher development as are our manufactures, and it seems to us absurd to protect the latter and neglect the former. If we are to have a distinctive American art—if we are to excel other countries in art as we already excel them in almost everything else—we must foster our artists, especially the younger men, rather than do what might cripple them at the outset. CHARLES H. KURTZ.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880.

BURIAL OF THE OLD YEAR.

From the New-Haven Journal, Jan. 3.

New Year's afternoon in Branford a singular funeral made its appearance. A hearse of the last century's style, driven by a solemn-visaged man wearing a white hat of the "bell-crown" pattern, with two antiquated-looking mourners on the top of the vehicle, carried a figure with the inscription "1879, Æt. 1 year"—a pantomimic reminder that 1879 had become a thing of the past.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The French man-of-war Chateau Renaud has arrived here.

MURDER CASES IN IRELAND

THREE REMARKABLE HOMICIDES.

A WIFE KILLS HER HUSBAND—A MOTHER SLAYS HER CHILD—A CHRISTMAS EVE MURDER—EXCITING SCENES IN COURT.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—Three convictions for murders, followed by two sentences of death, are the serious results of the labors of the Judges who have presided at the Winter Assizes for the Provinces of Connaught and Munster. When murder in Ireland is mentioned, it is, as a rule, taken for granted that it has been about "the land." The murders in these three cases were not agrarian in the remotest sense; they were purely of a social character and not a little sensational. It is not often that an Irishwoman murders her child; less often is it that an Irishwoman murders her husband. Two women have just been convicted of these most foul and unnatural murders. The features of the husband murder, as presented by the lawyers prosecuting on the part of the Crown, were not at all clearly defined; the evidence against the woman was almost altogether circumstantial, and, one would say, somewhat strained. Margaret Brosnahan, an intelligent-looking young woman of about 23 years of age, for two days stood unfalteringly in the dock in Limerick Court-house, while her trial for the imputed murder of her husband dragged along in a dreary, floundering sort of way. This was the chain of evidence which was put together for the prosecution: Patrick Collins, a "small farmer," residing near the Town of Listowel, County Limerick, had an unmarried daughter, Margaret. Collins fell into arrears of rent with his landlord, and was in danger of losing his farm. The facts that Margaret was unmarriageable, and that there was a neighbor named James Brosnahan, "a man of substance," who was disposed to wed her, suggested to old Collins a way out of his difficulties. The accidental circumstance that Brosnahan was three times as old as Margaret doesn't seem to have at all occurred to old Collins as an obstacle in the way of a marriage between them; Brosnahan was wealthy, and that "covered the ground" in this case, as it has in so many others. Old Brosnahan and young Margaret Collins were duly married; that is to say, young Margaret was sold by her business-like father to old Brosnahan. The sale turned out badly for the purchaser. The young bride was opposed to the proposed marriage; but young peasant girls seldom seek to assert, and never are permitted when they do attempt it, any personal feeling in matrimonial arrangements.

Brosnahan was an industrious, well-to-do man, and what more should any decent girl want? Margaret and Brosnahan were made man and wife; but Margaret left it on record, in very emphatic language, that she detested the man whom the poor girl was compelled by the powerful parental authority which prevails in Irish peasant life to promise to love, honor, and obey. It was necessary that the bridal party should cross a ferry en route to the church, and while Margaret and her bridesmaids were being rowed across the ferry she expressed the hope that either herself or her intended husband would be drowned before they reached the chapel. Their married life was what might be expected from this declaration. There was nothing obtrusive about its brutalities, for it was feeble ringing at best, and as every muffinman had his own beat, the bell came along through the darkness, and was lost in it again, only once a day. "There goes the muffinman; he is earlier to-night," or later, as the case might be, and no one thought of cramming his hat down on his head and lunging out of the front door, stick in hand, to pursue the tinkling itinerant, already, perhaps, passed away into the fog several houses beyond. He never stopped, like an organ-grinder, before the window, maddening strong men at their work, women at their music, or the sick in their beds. Nor did he, as knife-grinders do, suddenly put out like a Red Indian, startling the nervous old gentleman who was passing, and exasperating the dog within the area railings. On the contrary, the muffinman's bell grew up gradually out of the distance, a very *phantom of sound, and as gradually died away again, neither irritating by continuance nor inciting to fury by its sudden intensity. Sick folk even found* nothing to complain of in it, and as for the healthy they never heeded it, if they even heard it. But all this, it seems, has been sadly changed. Where before one man sufficed to dispense the muffins of a neighborhood, twenty, we are told, have now rushed in to scramble for a share in his small profits. The old man, it is said, have succumbed in the struggle for bread, and a new race have occupied their places. The gentleman and salesman who, under the old régime, came to be considered by domestics as as sanguinaires, and who to the rest of the household served only to mark the time of day, and whose dismal little commands did no one harm, has, it appears, had to give way before younger men of vigorous lung power and ponderous bells. He never shouted, for he had never learned how to do so, and it made his throat sore, and as for the thinkle-thankle of his progress it required from him little more exertion of the muscles than that it does from a grazing bell-wether. It sounded by the mere motion of his arm swinging as he walked, a musical pedometer that was inaudible 20 doors ahead. It is complained, however, that the present generation of muffinmen are far more pretentious. They past the policeman at the corner with the air and appearances of mild and ineffensive muffinmen, but once in the quiet by-street they bellow and ring their bells with a vehemence wholly inconsistent with, and unnecessary for, the sale of their gentle wares.

A CURIOUS PROTHONOTARIST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is reported that at the next session of Congress a bill will be introduced for the abolition of all duties on foreign works of art imported into this country. This bill purports to have been drawn up in order to benefit our home art and artists by offering inducement for the importation of good foreign work, which, it is urged, would do much to elevate the standard of American art, besides being a source of inspiration to many of our art students who are unable to go abroad, yet who need the high and refining influences of this foreign art about them in the early stages of their artistic development.

This bill is founded upon two fallacious assumptions: First, that American art is inferior to foreign art; and, second, that our art students would be benefited by the free importation of all classes of foreign work.

In the first place, our older-established artists would be unaffected by the bill in one way or another. Secure in their position, with reputation in Europe as well as at home, it would matter little to them what we might bring over, or on what terms. Their distinctively characteristic work has and will have its demand, and they would not borrow, nor would they need to borrow anything from abroad. In the second place, however, the enormity of such legislation would be felt. Many of our younger artists support themselves during the first few years by the sale of paintings, ranging in value from $50 to $200. Should foreign art be brought into America free of duty, our young country would soon be filled with low-priced work from the foreign schools, which, having the advantage—in the eyes of the people—of being "foreign," and the other advantage of being produced in countries where artists are able to live for from one-half to one-fourth the cost of living here, would speedily crowd out the young American work—even though the latter might be superior—and our younger artists would have the choice of starving, abandoning the profession, or resorting to artistic trickery.

While it is true we need the influence of the *salons* about us, we do not need, nor do we want, the sweepings of the *ateliers*. Yet such a bill, while it might bring us some good work, would more than recoil to our disadvantage by lasting in a lot of cheap stuff which could find no sale in Europe. Our present tariff we admit is bad. Paintings now pay a duty of 10 per cent, which, on a low-priced picture, is of little moment, though on a very highly valued work it is too great. This is exactly as it should not be. We should have a tariff which would encourage the importation of what is good, and discriminate against what is positively to our disadvantage. To accomplish such an end, we would suggest that all works of art—or at least all paintings—should pay a uniform duty of $100. This would effectually keep out the cheap work, and at the same time be much lighter than the present rate on paintings costing more than $1,000, the percentage decreasing as the value of the paintings increases—the rate on a $10,000 work being but $100 instead of $1,000, as at present. Such a tariff would be unobjective, yet not burdensome to those who can afford to purchase good work, and we respectfully suggest its consideration.

The art of our country is, in its way, as important to our higher development as are our manufactures, and it seems to us absurd to protect the latter and neglect the former. If we are to have a distinctive American art—if we are to excel other countries in art as we already excel them in almost everything else—we must foster our artists, especially the younger men, rather than do what might cripple them at the outset. CHARLES H. KURTZ.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880.

BURIAL OF THE OLD YEAR.

From the New-Haven Journal, Jan. 3.

New Year's afternoon in Branford a singular funeral made its appearance. A hearse of the last century's style, driven by a solemn-visaged man wearing a white hat of the "bell-crown" pattern, with two antiquated-looking mourners on the top of the vehicle, carried a figure with the inscription "1879, Æt. 1 year"—a pantomimic reminder that 1879 had become a thing of the past.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The French man-of-war Chateau Renaud has arrived here.

hand. A search in McHugo's house resulted in the discovery, on the roof of a shed, covered with straw, of a pair of drawers and a pair of trousers stained with blood. The mother of the murdered man found grasped in his fingers, firmly closed in death, a piece of frieze cloth which exactly corresponded with a hole in the frieze coat that was worn by McHugo on the night of the murder. Thus

——"Murder, though it have no tongue, will speak
With most miraculous organ."

The old mother, when giving her testimony in court, throwing up her arms, exclaimed, with a piteous shriek: "I know well he murdered my son, and I pray to God and the Holy Virgin to deal with him." The only defense attempted was that McHugo was at home when the man was murdered, but it wholly failed. Jurors will gladly catch at anything in a case of life and death that will enable them to give the accused the "benefit of a doubt," to which the law says he is entitled. This was the third trial of the case, each of the two previous trials ending in a disagreement of the jury. On the present occasion the jurors, after three hours' consultation, said they couldn't agree to a verdict. The Judge then sent them back to their room to try again, and in 15 minutes' time they returned to court with a verdict of willful murder. Then there arose and pierced the gloom of the dimly-lighted Court-house—it was near midnight—a wild wail of anguish. It came from the wife of the murderer, who was seated near the dock. He reached his hand over the iron spikes, and, gently and fondly patting her on the head, bade her "keep up her heart," and promised to see her in the morning. She was carried outside, where she filled the frosty air with shrieks. Next morning Martin McHugo stood forward in the dock to receive the doom of a murderer. His wife and mother sat on the steps leading to the outside entrance, giving forth their sorrows with the deep pathos and original dramatic power of the female peasantry when great trouble fills their hearts. While the Clerk of the Crown was reading the long indictment and the finding of the jury, McHugo frequently raised his hands and eyes as if in prayer. The court officer, in a hard official tone, put the usual format interrogatory to the prisoner: "Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?" He replied: "Before God, I am not guilty. He knows; He knows." Then the Judge—the same one who had condemned to death the mother for the murder of her infant child—covered his head with the "black cap," and a low moan of horror ran through the court. No candid-minded man, the Judge said, could doubt that it was the prisoner's hand that committed the foul and brutal murder on that Christmas Eve two years ago. Then in the appallingly precise formula of the law, he sentenced Martin McHugo to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, within the walls of the Common Jail of the County of Galway, on 16th January, 1880, and his body to be buried within the precincts of the prison. While this was going forward the prisoner frequently raised his hands and clasped them spasmodically, repeatedly "crossed" himself, and with upturned face prayed audibly. As he was being conducted from the dock he waived his hand, as if he gave a general farewell to all, and disappeared through an underground passage leading to the cells.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Appropos of Mr. Tennyson's new play, Mrs. Procter writes to the London *Athenæum*: "In 1820, my husband, Barry Cornwall, published a dramatic scene called 'The Falcon,' founded on Boccaccio's story."

An old man who offered a bit of bread to an elephant in a menagerie which lately arrived at Amsterdam was seized by the unrrateful animal by the arm and thrown down so violently as to break several ribs. He was not expected to survive.

There is a talk in London of an opposition to Mr. Mudie, under the title of the "Grosvenor Library," to be established beside the Grosvenor Gallery, which, besides lending out books, will contain reading-rooms and other accommodations for its subscribers.

An actress recently obtained a divorce from her second husband in London on the somewhat novel ground that when she married him in 1876 her first husband, whom she had married in 1867, and who had left her soon after, was without her knowledge, still living. He also had married a second time in 1872, and did not die until 1877.

German newspapers state that Prince Bismarck has bought 40,000 seedlings of the American maple, which he proposes to plant in his forests in the Sachsenwald. The Prince has also ordered, for the same purpose, 10,000 seedlings of the *pinus cembra Sanctuarium*, which is largely cultivated in Switzerland and the South of Austria.

Among the incidents of the severe weather in France is the freezing to death of a policeman in Paris, of a pair lovers who sought each other's society in the ditch of the fortifications, because their cruel parents would not allow them to meet at home, and of two girls who lost their way in the snow while returning from school near Vitey.

A convention has been concluded between France and Switzerland respecting the military service of the sons of Frenchmen naturalized in Switzerland. They are to be considered Frenchmen until they come of age and choose their nationality. If they make no choice they remain French. Children, however, born after their father's naturalization are Swiss citizens. The Swiss military service of the former class is postponed till they are 23 years of age, but with the exception of their parents or guardians they can join the French Army at 20 if they intend to be Frenchmen.

Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, which was lately put up to auction, has been purchased by the Duke of Edinburgh as a marine residence. It is a handsome mansion in the modern castellated style, standing on high ground between Osborne and East Cowes, and commanding a fine view of the Solent and Southampton Water. It was built somewhat less than a century ago from the designs of Mr. Wyatt (afterward Sir Jeffery Wyattville,) the architect for Lord Henry Seymour, from whom it was rented for some years by the Duchess of Kent, and her Majesty spent a part of her childhood there. It was purchased about 40 years ago from the Seymour family by Mr. Bell, whose family have since occupied it. It is understood that the price given by his Royal Highness for the mansion and its adjacent grounds was 280,000.

The London *Solicitors' Journal* says: "Almost simultaneously with the request by a young lady to be examined at the preliminary examination for solicitors, an application is writing from another lady has been received at one of the Inns of Court with reference to the preliminaries for call to the Bar. The applicant has been informed that under the regulations of the Inns of Court ladies are not allowed to enter as students. With regard to the young lady candidate for the solicitors' examination, we are informed on authority that she has no intention whatever of presenting herself for examination in February next in face of the reply of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society. That amalgamated body, according to our correspondent, have "decidedly said that they do not feel themselves at liberty to accept the notice of any woman."

The Père Didon, says the *Parisian* of Dec. 18, is to-day 39 years of age, and belongs to the Department of the Isère. He studied at Grenoble, and then at the Convent of Minerva at Rome. On the proposition of the Père Lacordaire he was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the novitiate of St. Maximus in 1863, but he was not really known at Paris until 1877, after his conferences at the Eglise St. Roch, on "Dieu et la Science." Père Didon is Prior of the Dominican Convent in the Rue Jean-de-Beauvais, near the Panthéon, where he occupies two small chambers—one, the study, containing the books, among which scientific works figure largely, and the other, the bedroom. Père Didon reads everything that is printed at Paris, and follows a course of politics, literature, and morals. He devotes more than six hours a day to the formidable task of keeping up with contemporary literature. The rest of his time is devoted to the preparation of his sermons, to receptions, and to visits. The bed-chamber contains a little iron bedstead, a portrait of Claude Bernard, a bust of Lacordaire, four chairs, and a skull.

The following is from the *Jewish World*: The tomb of Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of the present Prime Minister, has recently been repaired, and the inscription reset and repainted. Benjamin Disraeli was buried in the Spanish and Portuguese Cemetery in the Mile-end Road. He was the founder of the family in England, and having realized a fortune in business, retired to the life of literature and elegant ease at Bradenham House, Bucks. It has not transpired as whose orders the tomb has been repaired, the instructions coming through an influential member of the Sephardic Congregation worshiping in Bevis Marks, but considering that some amount of mystery has been maintained concerning the real source of the instructions, there can be little doubt that they have originated with Lord Beaconsfield. Curiously enough, however, the tombstone of the Prime Minister's grandmother, in the same cemetery, has not been touched, although it is in a very dilapidated state. The inscription on Benjamin Disraeli's tomb, which is as follows, can now be distinctly read: "Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Disraeli. Born 22d September, 1760; died 28th November, 1816. He was an affectionate husband, father, and friend."

THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, Dec. 30.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES continues to be the leading Republican paper of the country, and one whose opinions and comments are paid in high esteem by politicians of all parties. In the coming Presidential year THE TIMES will be especially valuable.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa, Capt. McClinchy, arrived here to-day, from New-York.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THEODOSIA BURR.

ANOTHER ALLEGED CONFESSION EXPLAINING HER FATE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 28.—The reader of biographies will remember that Theodosia, the only daughter of Aaron Burr, was never heard of after her voyage to visit her father in New-York. And that hitherto all speculations as to her death and disappearance have been fruitless. James Parton, in his latest revised life of Burr, mentions that the tidings were ever received of the vessel upon which she sailed. She was the wife of Joseph Alston, then Governor of South Carolina. After the death of her only son she languished, and her health fast failed her. With a view of improving it and again seeing her beloved father, she set sail from Charleston in the schooner Patriot, Dec. 30, 1813, on a voyage to New-York. The vessel was commanded by an experienced Captain, and had for sailing master an old pilot noted for his skill and courage. The vessel was a staunch craft, and noted for fast sailing, and it was expected that they would reach their destination in about five days. Timothy Green, a retired lawyer of New-York, a friend of Col. Burr, went by land to accompany her, and the news of their departure was communicated to Burr, who was looking forward with great anticipation of joy to the meeting of his child after so many years of separation. The full time for the arrival of the vessel was passed, and still it did not come. Every possible means was resorted to to obtain information, but no tidings were ever heard of the vessel or the passengers. At last, when Burr seems to realize that his daughter was lost, he was nearly killed him. Parton says in his history that he wrote to her husband, Gov. Alston, that the world was a blank to him, and he "felt severed from the whole human race." The generally accepted theory of the sad occurrence at the time was that the vessel was wrecked off Cape Hatteras and all had gone down.

While the *Inter-Ocean* representative was at Cassopolis, Mich., recently, and in conversation with the Keeper of the County Poor-house, while speaking of the occupants who were and had been there, he referred to the strange death-bed confession of an old sailor who had died there, and was buried in the little cemetery attached to the Poor-house. The sailor's name was Benjamin F. Burdick, and he was a hard, rough old salt. By some naval accident he had lost one leg, and could only hobble about, as he was very old and infirm. He was the "Admiral Nights' " entertainment to the poor unfortunate inmates with his wonderful adventures and stories of a sea-faring life. Usually he was sullen and morose, sitting apart from the others for hours, and apparently meditating. Feeling that his end was approaching, he sent for the Rev. Mr. Method ist minister, Mrs. Parks, to his bedside, and in the hearing of three other reliable witnesses gave the following death-bed confession: He told her that he knew his end was near; that he had but a short time to live, and he had a terrible load on his mind, prayed so much upon his mind that he felt he must confess it before his death. He then told her that he was the murderer of Mrs. Theodosia Burr Alston. When very young he was on board a pirate ship, and on the 31st of January, 1813, he was ordered by Captain Patrick to go on board a vessel that was then in sight. He immediately given, the vessel captured, and everything of value taken out and transferred to their vessel. They then compelled the Captain, crew, and every passenger on board to walk the plank into the sea. Among the passengers was a very fine looking lady on board who was beautiful-appearing, intelligent and cultivated, who gave her name as Mrs. Theodosia Alston. When her turn came to walk the fatal plank she asked for a few moments' time, which was gruffly granted her. She then retired to her berth and dressed her self in white garments, and, with a Bible in her hand, she announced that she was ready. She appeared as calm and composed as if she were at home, and not a tremor crept over her frame, or a pallor overspread her features, as she walked toward her fate on a plank projecting over the side. She folded her hand over her bosom and raised her eyes to heaven. She fell and sank without a murmur or a sigh. "It was my unhappy lot," said the dying man, "to be delegated by my Captain to call the plank from beneath her. I would give my whole life to recall that one act. Hardened and stolid as I was, my heart rebelled against murdering the poor innocent woman, but had I refused, death would have been my lot. I shall never forget the perfect confiding faith which her eyes expressed as she gazed up into heaven when about to take the fatal step. Her pale face has haunten me ever since, and I can see it now as plainly as I could on that terrible day." Before he died the old corpse-like sailor repeated this same confession to other inmates of the house, saying that he could not die until he had made the confession. The statement is regarded as reliable, and furnishes the clue to a mystery which has baffled every attempt at solving for over 66 years. There is therefore no hope that little child of the ill-fated Burr and Alston are now at the bottom of the ocean, where they will rest until the day when all the secrets shall be made known.

GRANT IN CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Jan. 1.

Last night, a short, portly man stepped out upon the car platform as the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta train stopped at Graniteville. He had evidently just finished supper, and between his firmset lips puffed a fragrant Havana. The stamp was unmistakable, as framed in the doorway of Tom Scott's special car, and the crowd immediately sicked in around Gen. U. S. Grant. Dozens pressed forward to shake him by the hand, hundreds of questions were piled by black and white, until a burly Carolinian, edging his way into the crowd, shouted out: "Well, General, I suppose you are going to be President again?" Then the keynote of the whole situation was sounded, and the plain-spoken Edgefield plumped square at the great ex-President just what every statesman in the land, every editor in the country, and forty millions of persons are waiting to hear answered. The General said: "Oh, no; I have nothing to do with politics now. As Colonel Forney, who was with me, could have had been given, large delegations appeared; at Charlotte the authorities took notice of Gen. Grant's presence, although it was there understood that he would go by Wilmington. While there an honest Confederate veteran approached Gen. Grant, and, shaking his hands said: "Why, General, I'm glad you came under Lee." "Never mind, my friend," the General returned, "that's all over, and we are friends now." At Chester a popular demonstration was given, and at Columbia the Mayor of the city and Chief-Justice Willard Gov. Simpson being absent—invited the train, and afterward an informal banquet, which, however, was declined. Though reticent about politics, Gen. Grant takes active interest in everything else. He evinced great interest in people and sections inquiring at every station as to the prosperity and yield of the crops, and expressing much satisfaction over the agricultural improvement in the South. He also frequently indulged in raillery with his genial companions, and seemed in general good humor. He spoke pleasantly of Southern cities, remarking that he had been to Richmond two or three times since the war, and had visited Augusta once. He recognized the name of "Ham burg" as the high mettle of our *ante-de-pont* was cleared, and, doubtless reverted to scenes and incidents along the line in 1876. He was glad to hear that the Augusta Canal was clearing and filling, and then, many thousands of Nisengas Gen. Grant has been to Augusta before. In 1865 he came among us as one of the Investigating Commission appointed by President Johnson to examine into the status of

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—3d and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BILLIARDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—6th col.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—7th col.
DANCING—Sixth Page—7th col.
DEATHS—First Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—6th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—Sixth Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—First Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—5th col.
POLITICAL—First Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—2d col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—3d & 4th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—7th col.
STATIONERY—Sixth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—2d col.
TO RENT—Sixth Page—6th col.
WORKS, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Scrap of Paper.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night.
PARK THEATRE—Pinafore.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Ten Nights.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mikaddo Guards Gentlemen.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Evangeline.
THE AQUARIUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Matinée.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Hubert Dyarts—Matinée.
BRIDGERING HALL—Fossil Indians.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

Entered at the Post-office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,236 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of The Parisien, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, variable winds, mostly north-west to south-west, cooler, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, stationary or rising barometer.

The situation at Albany is simplified to a degree which is doubtless very satisfactory to Gen. SHARPE, and not less so to Gov. CORNELL. That the latter gentleman has "taken no part" in the contest for the Speakership will not make its result less pleasing, because there are so many of his intimate friends who are charmed by it, and the Governor likes to see his friends happy. For a similar reason he will probably be gratified should Mr. GILDERSLEEVE defeat Mr. VROOMAN for Clerk of the Senate. It is even possible that this amiable quality will induce him to renominate JOHN F. SMITH to the Insurance Department. But the Governor ought to understand that his office was not conferred on him for the sole purpose of enabling him to delight his friends; that, on the contrary, it is a very high trust, which he has no more right to abuse by rewarding his adherents with appointments—particularly where they are as notoriously unfit as Mr. SMITH is—than he has to steal the furniture of the Executive Mansion. Mr. CORNELL seems to be tempted to commence his career as Governor by an act which would be a most offensive and inexcusable scandal.

We give up a considerable portion of our space this morning to a sketch of the career of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. It will not be without interest to those who admire industry, fidelity, and sterling honesty in public men, and like to trace the history of those who exhibit these qualities. There is not a man now or recently in public life in this country who has done more hard work in responsible, but not always conspicuous, positions than Mr. WASHBURNE. With convictions naturally of a pronounced and earnest character, and in strong sympathy with the Republican Party, politics has been with him a constant and congenial occupation. But he has not allowed it to divert his mind from the higher aims of a public man, and when called to a wholly new position, in diplomacy, and overwhelmed with novel duties, his indomitable application, high standard of justice, and admirable common sense enabled him to perform his task with success that was brilliant because it was so complete. Mr. WASHBURNE'S life should be a lesson to those young men who may be tempted to think, from the example of some of our prominent political leaders, that there is more to be won by artifice and "management," than by straightforward, patient devotion to public interests.

Up to last evening the Governor of Maine was in blissful ignorance of the nature of the opinion which the Judges of the Supreme Court had unanimously given as to his recent conduct. When he was informed by a benevolent reporter that the court had pronounced his action unwarranted in law or in common sense upon every point submitted to it, and asked what he intended to do about it, he became suddenly prudent. He declined to say what he would do until he "had authority for knowing the opinion of the court." But the Governor will probably discover between now and Wednesday what he ought to, and must, do. The opinion of the court is so completely against him, and it is so comprehensive, clear, and direct, that it must deprive him of the sympathy of all decent men who may have been inclined to support him. Under the circumstances, the more promptly he accepts the situation and undoes the wrong that he has done the better it will be for him. He has no business, to speak of, but he has to deny a public contempt which would be very hard to bear.

A correspondent in another column advances some very curious views in regard to the manner in which the tariff should be made to "foster" American art. He is dissatisfied with the present rate of 10 per cent. on works of art, because it is too high on very expensive pictures, which might serve as example and inspiration, and too low on pictures with which young artists are compelled to compete. He would substitute a uniform tax of $100 on every picture. We give his views to our readers because we have reason to know that they are entertained to a very considerable extent. We need hardly say that we do not agree with them. The kind of talent in artists which cannot compete with foreign work is not a fit subject for the protection of the Government, even if any were. If our people are prone to buy bad foreign pictures, a high tax on these would only tend to induce them to buy bad American pictures. If they have the taste to buy good pictures from abroad, they ought to be allowed to do it with no addition to the cost beyond, possibly, a reasonable revenue to the Treasury, and the more good work, foreign or not, that is purchased, the greater the demand will be for it, which is the best encouragement American artists could have.

Considerable feeling is being manifested in regard to the distribution of tickets of admission to the National Convention at Chicago in June next. Mr. ROOT, of Illinois, has addressed a letter to Mr. DON CAMERON, the Chairman of the National Committee, complaining of the action of the latter in turning over all the arrangements for the convention to a sub-committee. On the face of it, the complaint of Mr. ROOT is not unreasonable. The influence of the spectators at the convention will not be small, and it is quite proper that they should be made up as fairly as possible, without preference to the friends of any particular candidate. The National Committee may be unconscious of any desire to promote any one class of interests above others, but it would be well to avoid even the semblance of favoritism.

THE PARTY'S OPPORTUNITY.

The circumstances under which Congress will reassemble, to-morrow, do not promise any essential change of the tactics displayed by both parties prior to the recess. Both then seemed to have more faith in the efficacy of evasion and double-dealing, as means of advancing party interests, than in the promotion of a plain, straightforward policy. In some quarters the expressed belief was that contact with their constituents, at least in Northern States, would impart to members a clearer perception of the folly of the strategy employed to avert troublesome discussion. But this belief presupposes a more active operation of the influences which give definite effect to public opinion than is usually found during the holidays. People are not in the habit of mixing politics with pleasures; and the exceptional activity of the season just ended has been unfavorable to a departure from the rule. Occurrences in Maine have forced themselves on public attention everywhere; they have supplied the texts of most of the passing controversies, and have helped embarrassed journalists out of a dilemma. Apart from this subject, the newspapers generally have by their contents testified to the momentary prevalence of political torper. At Washington, if nowhere else, it will disappear to-morrow. There will be noise enough at the Capitol. Whether there will be more courage and principle, is a question to which nothing at present visible warrants an affirmative answer.

For this unsatisfactory condition of things, the business community is largely responsible. The apathy displayed when election preliminaries are in progress extends to the ordinary attitude of the classes most directly concerned in the results of legislation at a time when moderate activity would affect the nature of the results without the risks to which reformatory agitation under different conditions is exposed. Paradoxical as it may seem, the truth is that with more constant partisan excitement than is found in other countries, we have comparatively little of the organization and effort which contribute to the formation of an enlightened public judgment and help to determine the making of laws. Our public meetings are either intended to glorify individuals or to promote the ordinary partisan purposes of a campaign. They are seldom convened with the view of obtaining public support for measures affecting great features of public policy, or of indicating to the law-makers the drift of feeling in regard to questions of finance and trade. Even our Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, whose members are supposed to represent the better judgment of the people, are too sluggish and temporizing to exercise the authority they might otherwise possess. Indifference characterizes them while matters are pending in Congress; they are silent when their voices should be loudest; and after mischief has been perpetrated they suddenly make themselves heard, only to discover how slight is the influence they possess. The course pursued by these bodies in the presence of the movement for the remonetization of silver is a recent illustration of the practice; and it is further exemplified by their present attitude. We ought not to wonder that Congressmen put their own construction on the inactivity and indecision of the classes who have the greatest possible interest in the soundness of legislation relating to financial and fiscal affairs.

But the sagacity of the politicians should correct the disposition manifested on both sides before the adjournment. Party interests are with them paramount. How may these interests be most surely advanced? So far as the Republicans are concerned, the reply is clear. Their party's future depends more upon the policy they are required now to formulate and enforce than upon the cunning of managers or the ambition of individuals. As the case at present stands, the inclination is to leave the policy to be settled by the elastic generalities of a platform, and meanwhile to conduct a series of intrigues in behalf of one candidate or against the plans of another. No candidate, however, will be so strong that the party can hope to elect him without reference to his policy; and there is hardly one so weak that strength might not be imparted to him by a policy equal to the requirements of the country. Of course, the man will be a great factor in the contest; but, after all, the party must elect him, and the ability of the party to effect its purpose is in no small degree dependent on its record and its programme. The connection between them is obvious. For the programme will be required to take in the questions relating to finance, taxation, and trade which await wise legislation; while the virtue of professions in regard to these questions will be contingent upon the party's Congressional record.

The mistake into which Republican managers easily fall is covered by the supposition that the record, as it appears now, is equal to any demand that may be made upon it. On this supposition the plans for the session seem to have rested. It is a capital blunder. Rich in achievements, as undoubtedly it is, the party cannot rely on the past alone for the means of fighting a future battle. It must be in a position to prove that its capacity is equal to its opportunities, and that its professions are in harmony with declared principles. This session will be long enough to establish or to falsify such a position.

INFLATION IN DISGUISE.

It is not likely that Representative WEAVER, of Iowa, cares so much for the soldiers and sailors of the Union as he does for the abstract principle of inflation, if there can be said to be any principle in inflation. Mr. WEAVER, looking around (if one may believe him) to see what wrong can be righted, sees that the soldiers and sailors who fought in the war of the rebellion were paid in a depreciated currency. As compared with gold, United States notes were worth only 25 or 30 cents on the dollar, during some portions of the time of their service. The soldiers and sailors were paid in these notes, and the currency was never worth 100 cents on the dollar by the gold standard. Since the close of the war the value of paper money has gradually increased, until it is now at par with gold. If the soldiers and sailors had kept their greenbacks until now they would have been able to exchange them for gold coin, or they could buy with them the necessary commodities of life on a gold basis, at a cheap rate. So Mr. WEAVER magnanimously offers to pay the soldiers and sailors, or their heirs and assigns, the difference between the value of the currency in which they were paid and that of the currency with which men now do business. The soldier or sailor who received his pay in greenbacks worth fifty cents on a dollar, in 1862, would be entitled now to receive fifty cents in coin for every dollar paid him in 1862. Mr. WEAVER does not intend to pay this out of his own pocket. Mr. WEAVER is a liberal and generous man, but his generosity does not go quite so far as that. He is willing that the Government of the United States shall pay this amount, and, in the handsomest manner, he has introduced a bill for that purpose. Mr. WEAVER has made an elaborate calculation as to the amount of cash which will be required for the payment of the difference between soldiers' and sailors' pay at war rates and present rates. He finds we shall need about $500,000,000. When Mr. WEAVER is reminded that we have not so much money on hand, he responds, with a lordly wave of his hand, "Then print it!"

It is easy to see where the novel benevolence of Mr. WEAVER would carry us. His theory is that the Government is bound to make good, at some time or other, the constructive losses sustained by people who accepted greenbacks as money during a time when greenbacks were not at par with gold. He begins with the soldiers and sailors, as being the largest and most meritorious of the special classes who were the creditors of the Government. Of course, we do not admit that Mr. WEAVER cares for the soldiers and sailors. But he does want some more money printed. We might as well print it for the soldiers and sailors as for anybody else. Then, having put $500,000,000 of paper money into circulation, we might take up other classes of men who were paid in depreciated currency during the war. The soldiers and sailors were paid in the same kind of currency which other people used. To be sure, their services were peculiarly valuable to the country. But a large number of very able Congressmen were also engaged in saving the Union at a rate of compensation which was reduced by the depreciation of the currency. There was Mr. D. W. VOORHEES, for example, who, as a Representative in Congress from Indiana, made "Copperhead" speeches, and was paid at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. Why should the soldier or sailor get his odd fifty cents now, and Mr. VOORHEES be compelled to wait longer for *his* fifty cents. Then there was VALLANDIGHAM, who was in Congress during the days of depreciated currency, and who never could sufficiently express his contempt for a Government that presumed to carry on a war, sustained only by "rag money." Surely, VALLANDIGHAM has left heirs who would be glad to have more money printed for the purpose of paying the little balance which can be figured on the salary of that patriot, as compared with the present value of United States currency. And when the Congressmen, and the Executive and judicial officers of the Government, are paid their dues, we shall want another $500,000,000 to take care of them. The contractors who furnished ships, shoddy, and munitions of war to the Government cannot be long forgotten. They will not allow us to forget them. They will have a bill prepared for their relief before a soldier or a sailor draws a penny of that $500,000,000 which Mr. WEAVER will have printed for them. And if the Government once embarks in the business of regulating values, as applied to the currency in circulation during the last twenty years, it may as well make a clean sweep. Private citizens have their claims. It will be necessary to ascertain how much money was lost to the whole country by the depreciation of its paper. That depreciation must be made good by the printing of more money to be divided around, somehow.

Since Mr. WEAVER merely wants to get an addition of $500,000,000 to the currency printed for immediate use, he should adopt some simpler plan of doing it. To measure on the amount due each man of the vast numbers of men who served in the Army and Navy, giving each man the difference between the gold value of the currency in which he was paid and the value of that currency to-day would be a difficult task. The pay of individual men varied from month to month, the price of gold violently fluctuated, and many of the pay-rolls were fatally defective. It would be far easier to select some simple and direct manner by which $500,000,000 can be spent, and then print the money. The printing of the money is the thing. If a bounty of, say $1,000, should be offered to every man who would marry a wife within the next ten years, with additional inducements to men who marry women older than themselves, we are persuaded that Mr. WEAVER would find it necessary (much to his delight,) to print more than the $500,000,000 which he now modestly proposes to begin business with. That sagacious statesman, HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, has proposed to print many millions of alleged money to be expended in internal improvements, and to endow actual settlers on the public domain. Mr. WRIGHT'S plan is better than Mr. WEAVER'S, because it contemplates the immediate expenditure of the money to be printed. Mr. WEAVER'S soldiers and sailors might hoard their unexpected balances in savings banks, which would benefit the bloated capitalists. If we must have inflation, let us have it in a way which will give every man a chance to grab a share of it.

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION.

Apologists for the wrongs and outrages committed in the South during the hideous process by which the minority of the people regained the power to dominate the majority, and kept up in milder but hardly less dishonorable form for the purpose of making that domination secure, are wont to speak of the "civilization" of that section as something radically different from that of the North. The writer of a recently-published book, the object of which seems to be to show, in the fascinating form of a story of Southern experiences since the war, that the plan of reconstruction was based on ignorance or disregard of controlling principles, and has, consequently, proved a failure, gives a harrowing account of the intolerance and cruelty displayed toward all persons who are not in sympathy with the Southern spirit, and then maintains that they are only the natural incidents of a struggle between two kinds of civilization. The Southern people regard the negro as an inferior being, not entitled, by natural justice or humane policy, to the rights of citizenship. Several generations of experience in the midst of slavery have wrought the idea into their minds, so that nothing but generations of a different experience can eradicate it, that the African is, and of right ought to be, a subject and dependent race, which can live with them in peace and comfort only at the price of meek submission. The attempt to impose upon them what are designated as Northern ideas and Northern forms of polity, but what we prefer to consider as national and republican ideas and institutions, met with violent repugnance and fierce resistance. The moment the strong hand of the nation was removed, the struggle was inevitable for the recovery of dominion by the "superior" race, and the means used, however barbarous in appearance, were only such as were necessary to gain an end for which any means were deemed justifiable. Northern men were ostracized, persecuted, and subjected to violence, and even death, only because their ideas and their conduct were an impediment to this revolution. Negroes were whipped, robbed, murdered, and outraged merely to make the race submissive, and to enable the former masters to regain political power in those States. They were the natural rulers and were determined to rule, and woe to the man, black or white, who had the temerity to stand in their way. They succeeded in subjecting the majority to their will by violence and atrocity, they keep them in subjection by disarming them of the ballot and controlling elections to suit themselves.

This picture is in the main truthful, but is it a picture of civilization? This is, perhaps, a question about words. Admitting that the political and social condition of the South is "civilized," after a fashion peculiar to that section, it is certainly very different from that of the North, and that which we hope is to be permanently characteristic of the nation as a whole. The American idea is that men are equal in their rights as citizens and entitled to equal consideration before the law, and that the will of the majority should prevail in the Government. The Southern idea is that a class is born to rule, and another and a larger class must submit to its domination in accordance with laws of its own making, or even in violation of any provisions of law that may come in the way. The idea can survive and maintain its predominance only by intolerance of any other. Hence, the ruling caste of the South is hostile to the education of the subject caste, hostile to the extension of civil rights, bitterly opposed to any immigration that shall bring antagonistic ideas among them and strengthen the forces of freedom which they are striving to keep down. No doubt the spirit which animates these men was born of the institution of slavery and nurtured by three generations of experience, until it is a part of their nature. It cannot be exorcised by any legislation. It can only be dispissed by the antagonistic spirit which is the life of free institutions making its way gradually, under a changed condition of things. It must make its way, in spite of resistance, lodged in the bosoms of daring men who will not be kept out of any part of their own country into which they choose to go, and by slow propagation among the rising generations, from whose minds old traditions and prejudices will loosen their hold. It matters not that the results of Southern civilization are disastrous to the material well-being of the South; those who are its leading spirits are, like the Bourbons of the Old World, incapable of forgetting and of learning. They are wedded to their idols, and the timid and faithless cry out that they must be let alone. If they could accept the civilization that is proper to the nation, they might make their section blossom like the rose. They would take measures to educate those who constitute their industrial class, to protect them in the exercise of their rights, to make them thrifty, contented, and happy. They would invite immigration, which would bring new energies and new capital within their borders, develop their latent resources, and build up a condition of prosperity such as the South has never known. Their waste places would be rebuilt, their mines would deliver up their treasures, their fields would smile with the outblossoming of natural wealth, and they would make their States populous, powerful, and thriving, holding a place of amicable equality in the sisterhood of the Union.

But, no; the old slave-masters must domineer and tyrannize; they must keep the colored man in subjection and misery; they must raise a barrier of intolerance against enlightened ideas, and fight against the incursion of those who would work for free institutions, and so, their States will continue to languish in industrial and social stagnation, until life-blood is forced into their reluctant veins and decrepitude and decay arrested in spite of themselves. But one great change they will have to recognize. They can never again tyrannize over the nation. The time has gone by when the vigorous and growing North will submit to the arrogance of the men whose loud tones and brutal self-assertion were wont, in the bygone days, to make the doughfaces truckle and timid patriots give way. They can play the tyrant only in their own section. The Samson whose head was shorn with scissors of cotton has grown luxuriant locks in these later years, and he feels his strength. He arms himself with popular education, with the forces of immigration from the Old World, with capital and industrial energy and skill, with equal rights for all and the sacredness of the majority's will, and he extends his wealth and power over a vast domain. Plantation manners no longer affright him, and the bowie knife and bludgeon have no terrors for him. The more solid the South becomes, the more hopelessly will it hedge itself from all share in national government, but it cannot keep the aggressive spirit of liberty out. It might throw down the barriers and coalesce with the healthy body of one great and prosperous free Republic. But, at all events, the barriers must sooner or later go to pieces under irresistible but peaceful blows. The civilization of the South is of the past. Slavery was its foundation-stone, and it has been knocked from under. Props will not serve. It must go down, and the sooner the better for the South and the better for the nation.

A NEW COLLECTION.

There are few stories of greater antiquity than that of the wicked boys, who, being caught in a terrible thunder-storm, decided that they would take up a collection among themselves as a religious ceremony adapted to arrest a fatal stroke of lightning. Old as the story is, no one seems to have noticed that upon it is founded the policy of Irish reformers. Whenever an Irishman resolves to save his unhappy country, he immediately announces that he is about to take up a collection. The Fenian patriots of the Moffatt Mansion took up collections for several years with an energy and devotion which proved how wholly their hearts were in the work. Lieut.-Gen. B. DORAN KILLIAN, of the Irish Republican Army, issued a famous circular at the time when three or four Irishmen indulged in an attempted riot on the Nova Scotian frontier, in which he asserted that the imperative duty of the hour was "the mobilization of the funds"—a phrase which sounded magnificently, and proved the genius of the man who could thus glowingly describe the simple and familiar process of taking up a collection. After the Fenians, came Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, who, with a heart bleeding for the woes of Ireland, took up, and so far as is known, is still taking up, a collection, in the earnest hope that so pious a ceremony would rid Ireland of the Saxon oppressor in some vague and mysterious way. Curiously enough, neither the Fenians nor Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA have as yet averted all distress and misery from the Green Isle, but the faith of the average Irish reformer in the virtue of a collection is not in the least shaken. Mr. PARNELL and Mr. DILLON have just landed on our shores in order to carry out the time-honored policy of patriotic Irishmen. They are convinced that Ireland is in a perilous position, and that inasmuch as something must be done, a new collection should at once be taken up. In the interests of the Irish people, it cannot be too seriously regretted that the wicked boys mentioned in the old story were not all struck by lightning. In that case, no one would have dreamed of the efficacy of a collection as a means of averting disaster, and the traditional policy of the Irish reformers might never have been thought of.

Mr. PARNELL and Mr. DILLON have each made brief speeches setting forth their object in visiting this country. Mr. PARNELL points out that the Irish tenants are determined not to pay their landlords any rent, and that this determination will lead to a good deal of excitement. There is no doubt that he is right. When a tenant refuses to pay any rent, there is usually a serious difference of opinion between him and his landlord, and if the Irish tenants should be evicted by their landlords, both parties would sustain more or less loss. As a remedy for this state of things, Mr. PARNELL is very clear that a collection should at once be taken up, and that a number of deserving patriots should be paid salaries, so that they could pursue the practice of patriotism at a fair profit. Just as the wicked boys thought that a collection solemnly taken up would soothe the angry lightning, and induce it to refrain from striking them, so Mr. PARNELL probably believes that the moment the Saxon landlords hear that he is taking up a collection in America they will at once beg pardon of their tenants for having ever insulted them with suggestions of payment of rent, and will implore them to accept their cottages and potato-fields as free gifts.

Mr. DILLON, in order not to encroach on Mr. PARNELL'S peculiar province, mentions a fresh reason for taking up a collection. He asserts that there will be a famine in Ireland. The date of the famine he has not yet definitely fixed, but he is ready to fix it at an early day. Of course, the proper way in which to prevent an Irish famine is to take up a collection, and Mr. DILLON thinks that it is far better to take it up now than to wait until the approach of the famine becomes distinctly visible. He does not want food sent to Ireland, for food is merely an empirical remedy for famine. He claims that $500 given to him, with all the solemnity characteristic of a collection taken up in a church, will do more good as a remedy against famine that $1,500 worth of actual food sent direct to Ireland. In point of fact, he remarks that there is already a "famine of money" in Ireland, and there is every reason to believe that he has in his own person suffered from this terrible scourge, although, with the modesty characteristic of all great reformers, he abstains from allusion to his own needs.

It remains to be seen if the Irish people in this country retain the same childlike faith in the virtues of a collection which Messrs. PARNELL and DILLON evidently cherish. Our Irish fellow-citizens have tried the remedy very faithfully, as the Fenian chiefs and Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA can prove. So far, no collection seems to have done Ireland any real good, and without in the slightest degree casting suspicion upon the motives of Mr. PARNELL and his companion, it may be suggested that were they to devise some new method of helping Ireland without a collection, they would better deserve the confidence of their countrymen.

As has already been mentioned in THE TIMES, the calling on New Year's Day was less than it had been the previous year. Indeed, the custom has been declining for several years, and threatens to become extinct here in due time. The causes of this decay of a once very pleasant and popular habit are manifold. The increasing size of the City, its long distances, and the bad condition of its streets, especially about Jan. 1, are one cause. Another is that the excessive miscellaneous calling in the past has produced a reaction; many persons who used to visit their friends regularly on New Year's have ceased altogether to visit them then. A third cause is that it has become socially conventional to send cards, in place of calling, and the former is so much easier than the latter that it is naturally adopted to a large extent. A fourth cause is, that callers often find, after reaching this or that house with no little trouble, that the lady or ladies do not receive, and they have their trouble for their pains. A fifth cause is that no man can go into society, in any strict sense, without forming a much larger list of acquaintances than he can possibly visit on New Year's, however early he may set out, or however many relays of horses he may order. Then this incessant dropping in and stopping out, repeating the words "Happy New Year," with the stereotyped phrases of society, is stupid and tiresome. Moreover, ladies do not have any regular rules for New Year's. Some send cards, and some do not; others send to certain gentlemen for special reasons, and do not send to others whom they equally esteem, thus leaving their wishes or their preferences undetermined. Many men have come to think that it is not worth while to call on ladies that they have no special liking for or interest in, and that their genuine friends can be visited more agreeably and profitably on other occasions than New Year's. Other men call only on a few ladies whose society they enjoy, stay a good while at each house, and neglect other ladies, which these resent, and so discord is produced in various circles. Owing to all these causes New-Year's visits are steadily falling off, and will, in all likelihood, continue to fall off. New-York is really too big for any general prevalence of the custom—the shape of the island is adverse to it—and visits on Jan. 1 will need to be kept up, if kept up at all, in the smaller towns. Every year hundreds of men forswear the custom, and this year the forswearers exceeded, it is said, those of any previous season.

Somebody is inquiring about "The Devil and TOM WALKER." It is a proverb not much in vogue nowadays, though still frequently heard in New-England, and is of native origin. It is employed as a caution to usurers, and is derived, it is asserted, from an actual personage. WALKER was a Bostonian, having been born there about 150 years ago, and notorious for his greed and his miserly disposition. In those days, when superstition was rife, he was thought, by ignorant people, to have sold himself to the Devil for a large sum of money. With this money he opened a loan office there, and during the financial panic which prevailed during the time—1720–1741—of Gov. JONATHAN BELCHER, compelled many merchants to pay most usurious rates, causing several of them, it is said, to commit suicide. He grew so rich and so mean, according to tradition, that he tried to cheat Satan himself; but Satan, who has always been more or less potent in that vicinity, determined to foreclose the mortgage he had taken on the old hunks's soul. With this determination he knocked at WALKER'S office door while he was counting the last hundred dollars out of a poor wretch who had fallen into his clutches. The usurer opened the door and immediately disappeared. The story was current that the mysterious visitor was a black man who had come on a bleak horse, and that he had seized the Bostonian and flown away with him. A number of people at once searched WALKER'S office, but his money-chests were empty, and the same night his house caught fire and was burned to the ground. TOM WALKER'S fate was long cited as a terrible warning to usurers; but now, alas! Boston is full of Tom Walkers.

The fashionable world in London and Paris is considerably exercised anent the engagement of Mr. TOM HOBLER to the widow of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who died last year. Mr. HOBLER is the son of a Gloucestershire parson who eked out his narrow stipend by taking pupils. When about 18, Mr. T. HOBLER'S friends discovered that he had a wonderful voice, and he was brought under the notice of Lord DUDLEY, who is regarded as a Mæcenas of musical aspirants. Lord DUDLEY took him up, and helped him along, until Mr. HOBLER found himself on the boards of the Italian opera; but his reputation there was short-lived, and he had to retire to the concert field, there, too, soon to be rated only among the second-class performers. Having a powerful frame and showy person, he found a good deal of favor among certain of the fair sex, and for a considerable time has been a constant companion of the Duchess of NEWCASTLE, who is the illegitimate daughter of the late Mr. HOPE, of Deepdene, a celebrated seat in Surrey, the inheritor of much of the colossal fortune accumulated in the last and earlier part of the present century by the famous Amsterdam firm of his name. Mr. HOPE, who subsequently married his daughter's mother—a lady who has proved herself a most estimable character—bequeathed her the whole of his vast estates, subject to an annuity of £10,000 a year to his wife—a most fortunate arrangement, as the Duke of Newcastle would infallibly have gambled away every cent. Mrs. HOPE, who owns large estates in England, bought some years ago the great Castleblayney property in Ireland, where she is admirable as a proprietor. Her daughter stands far less well in popular esteem, and her marriage with Mr. HOBLER will assuredly not raise her position in society. Her son, the present DUKE, is a boy at Eton. He will be wealthy, inasmuch as his estates were so tightly tied up that his father could not gamble them away. Mr. GLADSTONE was a Trustee. Entails have their good side, and here is a case in point.

The late failure of GEORGE H. STUART, the well-known philanthropist, of Philadelphia, is ascribed to his indorsements of a friend's paper. A great many persons, not only in that city, but all over the country, will learn of STUART'S misfortune with deep regret, though they cannot be surprised that it has come upon him through his benevolence. All his acquaintances and many who had not seen him were familiar with his uniform goodness of heart. He was always ready to do a kind act for anybody and everybody, even at personal inconvenience, and no little cost to himself. The loss of his fortune will be, in some sense, a public calamity, for it will deprive him of the means of contributing, as he has done for years, to every worthy cause or charity he could help. His failure is another of the continually recurring exemplifications of the danger of indorsing. More men, probably, have been ruined by indorsing than in any other one way. When they indorse for men who have in turn indorsed for them, it is a commercial covenant, and any disaster resulting from it must be regarded as one result of business transactions. But when they indorse for friends, as STUART appears to have indorsed, simply out of kindness, without any need or thought of reciprocity, and they are wrecked for their kindness, it is deplorable indeed. Only very good-hearted people suffer in this manner, and when it is known that they are good-hearted enough to indorse, they are, of course, continually asked to. The current phrase is, "It is merely for accommodation," and so it is, the accommodation being entirely on one side, and the responsibility on the other. Men of family really have no right to indorse for accommodation, because they owe more to their family than of persons asking the favor. A number of men resolve, on entering into business, that they never will indorse for anybody under any circumstances, and when they keep their word, they protect themselves from a fertile source of failure. GEORGE H. STUART bears his adversity, it is said, most cheerfully, as it might be supposed he would. He has the sympathy of all his acquaintances in his misfortune, as he had their sincere esteem and admiration during his prosperity, and will have it, independent of shifting circumstances, to the very end.

Cincinnati is in an abolishing mood just now. She wants to abolish her Police Board and her large taxation, and some of her citizens want to abolish the new Southern Railway, because it has, in their judgment, already cost more than it will ever come to. There are other things that she wishes to do away with, and one of these is the Miami Canal, which, for many years, has furnished bad odors to the town and gudgeons to small boys of an angling disposition. It was once important, but that was before railways had been built—before the era of modern improvements. Owners of property along and near the canal, and business men in that vicinity, have expressed themselves against it. It has ceased to be useful, and it never has been ornamental. Consequently, they favor its filling up, declaring that such measure will materially benefit real estate in that quarter, and remove an eye-sore besides. Another objection urged against it is that it makes a dividing line between the German and native population, and prevents the two from proper and desirable assimilation. For well-nigh half a century "over the canal" has been the foreign district, which has been as German as Hanover or Leipsic. It is occupied with German shops and beer-gardens, German shops and residences, almost exclusively. There the Americans go to drink and be Teutonically entertained, calling it a short trip to the European Continent. While the canal is crossed by various bridges, it is held that its extinction would soon destroy the homogeneous character of the quarter, and be a benefit to both nationalities by making them better acquainted and more sympathetic. Many Germans, inclined to be conservative, to adhere to what has been because it has been, are opposed to filling up the ancient canal. They have flashed forth profligately in childhood; they have tumbled into it in early youth; they have inhaled its effluvia in maturity; therefore, they are attached to it feelingly and firmly. They do not see how they could get on without the ancient Miami, so long have they been familiar with its grossness and its dullness. Some of the natives are not willing, either, to obliterate the old water-mark. They should get lost without that boundary; their peace would be marred unless they could literally go over the canal.

GEN. KEARNEY.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD RETELLS AN ANECDOTE AND GIVES HIS ESTIMATE OF THE MAN.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Dec. 19, 1879.

To the Editor of the Portland Oregonian:

I promised to give you the true version of the Kearney story. Many a good tale is injured by corrections, and it will doubtless be the case with this one, yet this is an age when men are not satisfied with "good tales." They want facts above, below, and around them, preferring the accuracy of a retentive memory to the most brilliant flight of a daring imagination.

The celebrated battle of Fair Oaks, called by the Confederates Seven Pines, was fought on the evening of the last day of May and the first day of June, 1862. I went into action quite early in the morning of the second day of the battle, was twice wounded in the right arm. The second wound was a severe one, and caused me to leave the field about 10:30 in the day. I went to the field hospital, where hundreds of others were already congregated. Toward evening I had the wounded arm amputated. Gen. Kearney, who was engaged not far from my position, and with whom I had often been in juxtaposition, so that we exchanged visits, doubtless heard of my fortune that evening. The next day I set out on foot for the depot at Fair Oaks. Gen. Kearney came by railroad, on horseback, who quietly dismounted and extended his hand to me. It was the right hand, of course, for he had buried the left in Mexico. I was in good spirits, as cheerful as usual, and perhaps striving not to be depressed by the pity of my comrades, so I said, in a talking manner, as my left hand clasped his right, "There is one thing we can do, General—we can buy our gloves together."

"Sure enough," he said, and then went on to say that I must not mind the loss. He declared, among other consoling things, that the Indians noticed the lack of an arm to the disadvantage of a man.

Gen. Phil Kearney was habitually most genial and courteous in his deportment, and always treated me with marked attention and respect, so that the various stories from that time of his roughness, his slighting of religious prayer, and the like, have no place. He was quick-tempered and exceedingly sensitive.

One night, when his staff had failed to put his troops into position to suit him along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, I saw him in a great passion. He was then in command of Fairfax. I saw him again angry after the battle of Williamsburg. He had made an advance with his usual fierce and fearless enterprise, and thought that McClellan should have given him the *coup de grâce* of the fame-bearing telegram announcing the victory; but it was another who had done wonders that reaped the much-coveted reward. Then you should have seen Phil Kearney to comprehend his exhibition of vehement anger and bitter disappointment! It is impossible to estimate much more to denict the loss of living force which we were swept to waste in those times from want of steady, harmonious, and united action. Phil Kearney would, in my judgment, have made a most effective and dashing cavalry leader. He was crippled in energy and disappointed in action because of the slowness of infantry and the cautious leading restraints of his situation. He did leave brave men, such as gave best promise to make short and decisive work of the war. The remarkable contrasts of sunshine and shadow in him made him a marked man—a study. Peace to his ashes! Yours truly,

O. O. HOWARD.

JUDGES APPOINTED BY GEN. GRANT.

A LONG AND HONORABLE ROLL OF NAMES.

D. Goodwin, Jr., writes to the Chicago *Legal News* calling attention to the large number of Judicial appointments made by Gen. Grant while in office. Thirty-five Judges of the Supreme, Circuit, and United States District Courts were appointed by him:

"Of the Supreme Court he appointed Chief-Justice Waite, William Strong, J. P. Bradley, and Ward Hunt.

"On the 8th of December, 1869, he appointed nine Circuit Judges under the act of April 10, 1869, creating nine judicial circuits. They were all confirmed and commissioned Dec. 21, 1869, and four still remain on the bench—Noah H. Swayne, of Detroit, deceased, and Dillon, of Iowa, resigned.

"George F. Shepley, of Maine, First Circuit; A. S. Johnson, of New-York, Second Circuit; William McKennan, of Pennsylvania, Third Circuit; H. L. Boad, of Maryland, Fourth Circuit; William B. Wood, of Alabama, Fifth Circuit; Rum

FARNELL'S NOISY BEARERS

SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS QUEER THEIR INNER MEANER

A NOTABLE GATHERING IN MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION HERE TODAY — HIGHWAYS & NEW-YORK RIVERS.

The meeting at Madison-Square Garden last evening was in all respects the largest number of people present was probably about 7,000. The main was not decorated at all; the gallery a platform for the speakers. The principal attraction on other sides were Lincoln Glee-clubs for Chairman of the west-side Wide-Awakes, [Tremendous cheers.] and that [Renewed cheers.] and that [Cheers.] and that [Cheers.] and that [

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 3.

FROM 9:30 TO 3 P. M.

Del. & Hu. C. 124	N. Y. C. & Hud.	Ala. & T. R.
25,000..... 97	40..... 130	100..... 19
10,000..... 97¼	Pittsburg.	Boston Air L. pf.
5,000..... 97⅝	200..... 107¾	250..... 50
5,000..... 97¾	Ch. on Prefd.	Canada Southern.
Del. & Hud. Canal.	100..... 84¾	200..... 70
4,000..... 118½	300..... 84⅞	300..... 70¼
N. Y., L. E. & W.	500..... 85	100..... 70⅜
2,000..... 48⅜	100..... 85⅛	Chic. Bur. & Q.
10,000..... 48¾	Chic. & Nor. W.	100..... 140
L. E. & W. Inc.	100..... 100¼	100..... 140½
90,000..... 50	1800..... 100	100..... 140¾
Union Pacific.	100..... 99⅝	100..... 141
70,000..... 106⅝	600..... 99⅞	300..... 141⅛
C. C. & I. C. Inc.	200..... 99¾	200..... 141⅜
1,000..... 79½	300..... 99⅞	100..... 141½
5,000..... 80	200..... 100	St. P. & Texas Cent.
B., Z. & K. Inc.	100..... 100⅛	1,000..... 15½
3,000..... 55	1400..... 100¼	Ind., Cin. & I.
5,000..... 54½	100..... 95	200..... 24
Cent. Pacific gold.	500..... 95¾	300..... 24¼
24,000..... 105⅝	100..... 96	100..... 24⅜
M. & St. P. 8s Ln.	400..... 96¼	400..... 24½
L. S. & M. Cons.	(Central of N. J.	Mobile & Ohio 1st.
5,000..... 80¾	300..... 91⅛	100..... 109
5,000..... 81	100..... 91¼	Kans. & Texas.
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	400..... 91⅜	1500..... 24¼
pref. Inc.	400..... 91½	500..... 24⅜
1,000..... 61	300..... 91⅝	1100..... 24½
La., Ev. & M. 1s.	400..... 91¾	Panama.
4,000..... 93	300..... 91⅞	300..... 170
United States 5s.	300..... 92¼	Louisv. & Nashv.
100..... 100¾	300..... 92½	100..... 97¼
100..... 100⅞	300..... 92⅝	Lake Erie & W.
Rens. & Sar.	300..... 92¾	100..... 79¾
100..... 113	200..... 92⅞	100..... 79⅞
Rens. & Sar. Inc.	500..... 93	100..... 80
100..... 29	1100..... 93⅛	200..... 24
Ontario Silver.	600..... 93¼	100..... 24¼
100..... 29¾	Penn.	100..... 24½
Quicksilver pf.	100..... 91	3400..... 24¾
100..... 39	100..... 91¼	1100..... 25
Quicksilver pf.	200..... 91⅜	Panama.
100..... 40	100..... 91½	300..... 170
Atlantic & Pacific.	C., St. P. & Min.	Louisv., N. A. & C.
100..... 43	900..... 76⅛	100..... 41⅞
100..... 43⅛	St. Paul.	Mut. & C. 1st pf.
Amer. Dist. Tel.	1400..... 76⅜	300..... 53
400..... 15¼	200..... 76⅝	Manhattan.
Western Union.	300..... 76¾	300..... 65⅛
230..... 109⅜	900..... 76⅞	100..... 65⅜
200..... 109½	Del., Lack. & W.	100..... 65½
100..... 109¾	100..... 76¼	Northern Pac. pf.
1000..... 110	100..... 76⅜	200..... 72
4300..... 43⅛	800..... 76¾	Lake Erie and W.
1770..... 43	900..... 76⅞	100..... 25
1100..... 43⅛	100..... 77	100..... 25⅛
1100..... 43¼	200..... 77¼	100..... 25¼
1400..... 43⅜	400..... 77⅜	100..... 25⅜
300..... 43½	100..... 77½	100..... 25½
300..... 43⅝	100..... 77⅝	100..... 25⅝
300..... 43¾	100..... 77¾	100..... 25¾
300..... 43⅞	400..... 77⅞	Kan. & St. Jo.
1000..... 44	100..... 78	100..... 34¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	Del., Lack. & W.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
500..... 70	200..... 85	900..... 64¾
900..... 70¼	400..... 85⅛	100..... 64⅞
Michigan Central.	200..... 85¼	100..... 65
200..... 90	1200..... 85½	Omaha & Miss.
200..... 90⅛	500..... 85¾	300..... 29¾
500..... 90⅜	300..... 86	300..... 29⅞
400..... 90½	300..... 86⅛	300..... 30
100..... 89⅝	300..... 86¼	Ohio & Miss.
100..... 89¾	200..... 86⅜	100..... 84¾
100..... 89⅞	100..... 86½	St. L. & S. F. pf.
200..... 89½	100..... 86⅝	100..... 59
100..... 89⅝	100..... 86¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.
100..... 89¾	100..... 86⅞	100..... 83
100..... 89⅞	100..... 87	St. L. & R. F. 1st pf.
200..... 90	100..... 87⅛	100..... 63
Pacific Mail.	St. Paul & N. C.	Wabash.
300..... 37⅝	100..... 74	100..... 74¾
200..... 37¾	St. Paul & S. C.	St. P. & S. C. pf.
800..... 37⅞	500..... 43⅝	100..... 79
370..... 38	500..... 43¾	Wabash, St. L. & P.
200..... 38⅛	200..... 43⅞	100..... 16
200..... 38¼	200..... 44	Wabash, St. L. & P. pf.
200..... 38⅜	200..... 44⅛	100..... 29

MONDAY, Jan. 5—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was a rather favorable exhibit, but the changes in the averages were very slight. They were an increase of $633,800 in legal tenders, $24,900 in deposits, and $15,700 in circulation, and a decrease of $878,000 in loans, and $356,100 in specie. The movement for the week results in an increase of $271,475 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $483,825 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 27.	Jan. 3.	Jan. 4, 1879.
Loans.....	$277,584,300	$276,705,200	$224,240,100
Specie.....	48,638,200	48,282,100	20,988,300
Legal tenders.	12,098,700	12,732,500	41,832,600
Deposits.....	242,062,200	242,087,100	206,172,000
Circulation....	18,732,800	18,748,500	18,948,834

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Dec. 27.	Jan. 3.	Jan. 4, 1879.
Specie.....	$48,638,200	$48,282,100	Dec. $356,100
Legal tenders.	12,098,700	12,732,500	Inc. 633,800
Total reserve.	$60,736,900	$61,014,600	Inc. $277,700
Reserve req'd			
agt deposits.	$60,515,550	$60,521,775	
Excess of reserve			
above leg. req'ments.	212,350	483,825	Inc. 271,475

The Money market was active and stringent, as usual while the annual settlements are in progress, and Stock Exchange borrowers paid commissions ranging from one-sixty-fourth to one-sixteenth of 1 ℘ cent per diem in addition to the legal rate (now 6 ℘ cent.) for call loans. The Treasury on Monday began the prepayment of January interest on the public debt, and up to the close of Saturday last had disbursed $7,524,268 out of a total of about $17,500,000 to be paid on this account. On Friday the banks, trust companies, and other financial institutions began the semi-annual interest and dividend disbursements, and indications were not wanting at the close of the week that the release of this capital was gradually being felt in the money market, borrowers on stock collaterals having supplied their wants in some cases below 6 ℘ cent per annum, while the Government bond dealers were readily accommodated at 5 ℘ cent against 6@7 early in the week.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm. British Consols were without material change on the week's business. United States bonds, however, advanced ⅛ ℘ cent for 4½s, ⅜ for 4s, and ⅛ for 5s. American railway securities were higher, the improvement ranging from ½ to 2¼ ℘ cent. The Bank of England discount rate remains 3 ℘ cent. In the open market three months' bills were discounted at 2½ ℘ cent. The bank gained £177,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday last, but the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities was 39½ ℘ cent., against 45 ℘ cent. the previous week. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed a decrease in specie of 21,825,000 francs.

In the Sterling Exchange market the rates opened nominally at $4 82 for 60-day bills and $4 84½ for demand, but on Tuesday a reduction of ½c. was made in long sight, demand remaining unchanged, and the closing quotations were $4 81⅛ for 60 days, and $4 84⅛ for demand. The volume of business was small, the demand having been light and the supply of sterling fully equal to the requirements of remitters. Commercial bills are plentiful, and rates are not likely to change while they continue to be in such good supply. At present, the Bank of England rate is 3 ℘ cent., while up to Jan. 16, 1879, it was 5 ℘ cent. the rates for sterling then having been $4 83@$4 85 for 60 days and $4 87½@$4 88¼ for demand. From Jan. 16 to Jan. 30 the bank rate was reduced to 3 ℘ cent., the rate for 60-day bills being $4 80 and for demand $4 83½.

Government bonds were strong, and a slight advance in prices was established. The investment inquiry following the January disbursements and the strength of the London market served to sustain prices. The largest transactions were in new 4s, 4½s, and 5s. Secretary Sherman has issued a circular inviting proposals for the sale of bonds to the Government for the sinking fund until noon of the 7th inst., as follows: Act of Feb. 8, 1861, 6s of 1880, at 102⅜; acts of March 2, 1861, July 17, 1861, and March 3, 1863, 6s of 1881, at 104½; act of July 14, 1870, 5 ℘ cents of 1881, at 103⅜. In railroad mortgages, the transactions were on a large scale, and the dealings were characterized by a buoyant tone. The chief activity was in Erie consolidated Seconds, which were very firmly held at about 88. The Kansas and Texas, Chesapeake and Ohio, Boston, Hartford and Erie, Iron Mountain and other issues were actively traded in, and closed at an advance of 2 to 6 ℘ cent. on the week's transactions. The upward movement was stimulated by the sharp rise in the share list. The high-priced issues—such as New-York Central, Harlem, Rock Island, Morris and Essex, &c.—were in active demand for investment, but the offerings were comparatively limited. In State bonds, the dealings were small, but prices were well maintained.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation was characterized by a strong tone during the greater portion of the week, and there was a large increase in the volume of business. At the opening of the week, the market assumed a very firm tone, and under a good buying movement prices advanced steadily. Slight reactions took place occasionally, but each decline brought into the market free buyers, whose purchases caused a still further advance in prices, until the improvement for the week ranged from 1 to 2¾ ℘ cent. The investment shares were most conspicuous in the upward movement. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy making the greatest advance, selling up to 141⅜, on Saturday, against 129⅛ at the close of the previous week. The trunk line stocks were also prominent in the advance, especially Canada Southern, which recovered from its recent depression and advanced sharply, closing at an advance of 5 ℘ cent. from the lowest point. The Granger shares were firmly held, and were in good demand at advancing quotations. The coal shares also shared in the general improvement, and in the late dealings Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, and Western were made for the short account. Among the Southwestern shares, Iron Mountain and Kansas and Texas led in point of activity, and toward the close some very heavy blocks of the latter stock were bought for the account of a prominent operator. Late on Saturday, currency was given to rumors of a disquieting nature, which had the effect of temporarily depressing the speculation, but the stories in question, failing to obtain the slightest confirmation, the market quickly recovered, and the general list closed strong, with an upward tendency to prices.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Jan. 4, 1879.
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon.....	104½	104	104⅜
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon.....	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon.....	103⅞	103⅝	107⅜
Adams Express.....	107	106¼	102½
American Express.....	57	56	46½
Albany and Susquehanna.....	103	100	...
Alton and Terre Haute.....	18	17	18
Alton and Terre H. pref.....	43¾	43	43
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.....	15¾	15	15½
American District Tel.....	71¾	71¼	70
Boston Water Power.....	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
Boston Air Line.....	56¾	56	56¼
Burl., C. R. and Northern.....	...	...	56
Canada Southern.....	70¾	68¾	69¼
Caribou Mining.....	6	5	5
Ches. and Ohio.....	20	19	19½
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.....	31½	31½	30
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.....	23¾	23	22
C., C. and I. C.....	21¾	20¾	20¾
Chic. and Alton.....	140	140	145½
Chicago and Alton.....	100¾	98¾	100½
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	48¾	48¼	48
Chicago and North-west.....	91¾	90¾	90¾
Chic. and North-west. pref.....	110¾	109¾	109
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.....	48⅜	47	...
Chicago and North-west.....	91⅝	89⅜	89⅝
Chicago and North-west pref.	109⅞	108⅞	108⅞
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul....	77	74⅜	75
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	102¼	99	99
*Chic., Rock Island and Pacific	149¾	147	119½
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	107	106¾	86¾
Consolidated Coal.....	...	...	90
Consolidated Coal.....	26	26	26¾
Del., Lack. and Western.....	85¾	85¼	84¾
Delaware and Hudson.....	77¾	77¼	77¾
Dubuque Mining.....	25	23	24½
Hannibal and St. Jo.....	35	34¾	34¾
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref....	65	64¾	64¾
Harlem.....	...	...	140
Houston and Texas.....	55¾	55½	55¾
Illinois Central.....	100	100	100¼
Ind., C. and Lafayette.....	4¾	4¾	4¾
Kansas Pacific.....	67	65¾	64¾
Lake Shore and Des Moines....	...	...	27
Lake Shore and Des Moines pref.	...	...	75
Lake Shore.....	100¾	99	99¾
Lake Erie and Western.....	31¾	31½	94¾
Louisville and Nashville....	88	87¼	87¾
Little Pittsburg.....	29¾	29¼	29
Manhattan Railroad.....	66	65	65
Max. and Gila Pref.....	14	13½	13½
Metropolitan Railroad.....	...	...	119½
Michigan Central.....	90¾	90¼	89¾
Mobile and Ohio.....	23¾	23	23¾
Missouri, Kan. and Texas....	34¾	32¾	33¾
Morris and Essex.....	102¾	102¼	102¾
Nash. Chat. and St. L.....	81¾	80	79½
New-Central Coal.....	34¾	34	34¾
New-Jersey Central.....	82¾	80	80¾
New-York Central.....	130¼	129¾	130
N. Y. L. E. and W.....	...	...	130¼
New-York Elevated.....	134½	132	132
N. Y., Lake Erie and W.....	43¾	42¾	42¾
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.....	70¾	69¾	69¾
Northern Pacific.....	32¾	32¼	32¼
Northern Pacific pref.....	57¾	57¼	57
Ohio and Mississippi.....	30¼	29¾	29¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref....	56½	57¾	57
Oregon Trans. and Nav.....	103	102	104
Pacific Mail.....	38¾	36¾	36¾
Panama.....	170	169	170
Philadelphia and Reading....	73¾	71¾	71¾
Pitts., Fort Wayne and C....	...	...	111
Quicksilver.....	21	21¼	20¾
Quicksilver pref.....	62	60	62
Standard Mining.....	...	...	28¾
Sutro Tunnel.....	4¼	3¾	4
St. Louis and S. F.....	41	41	40¾
St. Louis and S. F. pref.....	80¾	80	80¾
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref.	89	89	89
St. Louis and S. F. 2d pref.	63	63	63
St. Paul and S. City.....	39¾	38¾	39¾
St. Paul and S. City pref....	77	76	77
Union Pacific.....	88	86	86¾
Wabash, St. L. and P.....	16¾	16	16¾
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	66¾	65¾	65¾
Wells-Fargo Express.....	...	...	104¾
Western Union Tel.....	103¾	101	101
United States Express.....	49¾	49¾	48¾

*Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 3.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express.....	107	107	106¾	107
American Express.....	...	...	102	103
Arkansas Valley Smelting Co.	102	102	102	102½
Alton and Terre Haute.....	18	17	18	18½
Alton and Terre H. pref.....	43¾	43¾	43	44
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.....	15¾	15	15½	15¾
American District Tel.....	71¾	71¾	70	72½
Boston Water Power.....	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
Boston Air Line.....	56¾	56	56	56¼
Burl., C. R. and Northern.....	...	...	56	56
Canada Southern.....	70¾	68¾	69¼	70
Caribou Mining.....	6	5	5	6
Ches. and Ohio.....	20	19	19½	19¾
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.....	31½	31½	30	30¾
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.....	23¾	23	22	24
C., C. and I. C.....	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Chic. and Alton.....	140	140	145½	146
Chic., Burlington and Quincy	141¾	138¾	139¾	140
Chicago and Alton.....	100¾	98¾	100½	100¾
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	48¾	48¼	48	48¾
Chicago and North-west.....	91¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chic. and North-west. pref....	110¾	109¾	109	109¼
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul.....	77	75	75	75¾
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	102¼	101	101	101¼
Chic., R. I. and P.....	149	146	147	147¾
Chic. and Northern.....	107¾	107¼	107¼	107¾
Cumberland Coal.....	36	36	35¾	36
Del., Lack. and Western.....	85¾	84	84	84½
Delaware and Hudson.....	77¾	77¼	77¼	77¾
Dubuque Mining.....	25	23	24½	25
Hannibal and St. Jo.....	35	34¾	34¾	34¾
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref....	65	64¾	64¾	64¾
Harlem.....	...	...	140	141
Houston and Texas.....	55¾	55½	55¾	56
Illinois Central.....	100	100	100	100¼
Ind., C. and Lafayette.....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Kansas Pacific.....	67	65¾	64¾	65
Lake Shore and Des Moines....	...	...	27	28
Lake Shore and Des Moines pref.	...	...	75	76
Lake Shore.....	100¾	99	99¾	99¾
Lake Erie and Western.....	31¾	31½	94¾	95
Louisville and Nashville....	88	87¼	87¾	87¾
Little Pittsburg.....	29¾	29¼	29¾	30
Manhattan Railroad.....	66	65	65	65¾
Max. and Gila Pref.....	14	13½	13½	14
Metropolitan Railroad.....	...	...	119½	121
Michigan Central.....	90¾	90¼	89¾	90
Mobile and Ohio.....	23¾	23	23¾	23¾
Missouri, Kan. and Texas....	34¾	32¾	33¾	34
Morris and Essex.....	102¾	102¼	102¾	102¾
Nash. Chat. and St. L.....	81¾	80	80	79½
New-Central Coal.....	34¾	34	34¾	34¾
New-Jersey Central.....	82¾	80	80¾	80¾
New-York Central.....	130¼	129¾	130	130¼
N. Y. L. E. and W.....	...	...	130¼	131
New-York Elevated.....	134½	132	132	132½
N. Y., Lake Erie and W.....	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.....	70¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Northern Pacific.....	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¼
Northern Pacific pref.....	57¾	57¼	57	57¼
Ohio and Mississippi.....	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref....	56½	57¾	57	57¾
Oregon R. and Nav.....	103	102	104	104¼
Pacific Mail.....	38¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Panama.....	170	169	170	171
Philadelphia and Reading....	73¾	71¾	71¾	72
Pitts., Fort Wayne and C....	...	...	111	112½
Quicksilver.....	21	21¼	20¾	21
Quicksilver pref.....	62	60	62	63
Standard Mining.....	...	...	28¾	28¾
Sutro Tunnel.....	4¼	3¾	4	4¼
St. Louis and S. F.....	41	41	40¾	41
St. Louis and S. F. pref.....	80¾	80	80¾	80¾
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref.	89	89	89	90
St. Louis and S. F. 2d pref.	63	63	63	63¼
St. Paul and S. City.....	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
St. Paul and S. City pref....	77	76	77	77
Union Pacific.....	88	86	86¾	86¾
Wabash, St. L. and P.....	16¾	16	16¾	16¾
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	66¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Wells-Fargo Express.....	...	...	104¾	105¼
Western Union Tel.....	103¾	101	101	101¾
United States Express.....	49¾	49¾	48¾	50

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$7,862,089
Corresponding week last year.....	4,867,832
Since Jan. 1, 1879.....	$47,992,702
Corresponding period 1878-9.....	297,223,699

Exports of Domestic Products.

Week ending last Tuesday.....	$6,748,858
Corresponding week last year.....	5,782,078
Since Jan. 1, 1879.....	$50,287,720
Corresponding period 1878-9.....	346,810,973

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$3,820
Corresponding week last year.....	143,743
Since Jan. 1, 1879.....	14,264,142
Corresponding period 1878-9.....	12,108,093

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$1,726,993
Corresponding week last year.....	1,769,670
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	1,769,670
Corresponding period last year.....	477,096

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$7,524,268
Corresponding week last year.....	7,761,596
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	7,811,864
Corresponding period last year.....	8,948,834

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Week or Mo.	1879.	1878.
Ala. Gt. Southern.	October.....	$16,048	$17,209
Albany & Susq.	October.....	114,450	131,000
Alabama & Chat.	2d wk Dec....	1,140	5,024
Atch. Top. & S. Fe.	3d wk Dec....	163,500	86,192
Atl. & Ghar. Air-L.	November.....	24,577	74,078
Atl. & Pac. West.	October.....	406,938	393,798
Atlantic Miss. & O.	November.....	172,970	175,392
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	3d wk Dec....	39,142	31,432
Bur. & Mo. R. in N.	October.....	540,482	507,551
Cairo & Fulton.	2d wk Dec....	7,000	...
Cedar Falls & Minn.	October.....	12,761	42,655
Central Pacific.	November.....	1,487,000	1,337,492
Ches. & Ohio.	November.....	145,078	136,848
Chicago & Alton.	2d wk Dec....	137,178	98,891
Chic., Bur. & Q.	October.....	1,709,932	1,336,948
Chic. & East Ill.	3d wk Dec....	20,982	16,760
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	3d wk Dec....	267,000	185,927
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	November.....	1,147,240	1,407,240
Chic., St. P. & Min.	3d wk Dec....	24,729	22,189
Chic. & West Mich.	3d wk Dec....	11,569	10,217
Clev., Akron & Col.	3d wk Dec....	8,662	7,901
Dakota Southern.	November.....	12,020	23,086
Del. & H. Can. Co.	October.....	105,449	102,758
Denv. & R. G.	November.....	436,077	...
Det., Lans. & No.	3d wk Dec....	10,124	13,454
Dubuque & S. City.	3d wk Dec....	19,535	17,023
Flint & Pere Mar.	November.....	113,802	97,794
Franc. & Kenosha.	October.....	8,943	10,000
Ind., Bl. & W.	October.....	140,237	140,267
Grand Trunk.	4th wk Dec....	186,200	158,043
Gr. Trunk Jan. 1 to Dec. 28.		6,944,000	6,744,000

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lloyd. Masry, U. S. N., on both voyages.

CELTIC.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Power.....Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Parsons.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and music rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Cabin, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 29 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND BREMEN.

WESER.....Sat. Jan. 10 DONAU.....Sat. Jan. 24
GEN. WERDER.....Sat. Jan. 17 RHEIN.....Sat. Jan. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCHE TANCHE.....Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
CANADA, Pradeau.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, R. Jousa.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEGIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia.....Jan. 7, 7 A. M. Anchoria.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Devonia.....Jan. 10, 3 P. M. Amhonia.....Jan. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Utopia.....Jan. 10, 7 P. M. (Australia.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Calina, $50 and $60. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA, Tu. Jan. 6 LESSING.....Thurs., Jan. 22
HERMANN, Thurs., Jan. 15 SILESIA.....Thurs., Jan. 29

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUHARDT & CO., No. 61 Broadway.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Do.'s pier, adj. Fat onia Ferry, Jersey City.
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 24
1st Cabin, $55—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZIAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

TO REMOVE PIANOS, Furniture, Baggage, &c., $7 b. Wm.-st., Freight Agts, 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Helvetia, Wed. Jan. 7, 10 A. M. Egypt, Sat. Jan. 17, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)
Erin, Wed. Jan. 14, 7 A. M. Italy, Sat. Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Rates, $50 to $70. Surveyors' Steerage, $30. Drafts from £1 upward issued at low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting for Kingston and South American ports.
For YOKOHAMA and HONG KONG, CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Mon., Jan. 19, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Departments, No. 287 BROADWAY, or 214 MONTGOMERY-ST.
H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 13 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Dalling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs. Jan. 8
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana and Mexico) Sat. Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Mexico only) Thurs. Jan. 22
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Mexico) Sat. Jan. 24
CITY OF MORELOS, (Havana only) Thurs. Jan. 29
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana and Mexico) Sat. Jan. 31

Mails to all parts, small table service.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Jan. 5, and for Vera Cruz via Tampico and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, near No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. Dagnett.....Wednesday, Jan. 7
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kenyon.....Saturday, Jan. 10
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Agent S. S. Co.
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Centre S. H. & C. Co.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 908 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES WOOD, Superintendent. Agents, office on the pier, or E. D. RABELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....SAT., Jan. 10
CITY OF COLUMBIA, CRUZ, Capt. ADAMS.....WED., Jan. 21

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
A. G. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Jan. 15
A. G. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 24
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot for Boston at 9, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 3, 5 P. M. 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05 A. M. For Springfield, 8:05 A. M. For Worcester, 8:05 A. M. For Providence, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 11:30 P. M. For New-London, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M., 11:30 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Waterbury—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

RAILROADS.

NO PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORTLINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

16 Through Trains each way daily. 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 10, 1879.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

6:35, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5:40, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, and 11:30 P. M.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 256 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hoboken-st., Hoboken; and Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARNUM,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M. 8:30 P. M., Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, 7, Limited Washington Express, Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 9:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 3:05, 10:40 A. M., 12:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 3:30 A. M., 8:50, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 8:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 5:05, 8:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M., Sunday, 3:30, 5:05, 8:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st., for Albany and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

5:30 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, starting Sunday night via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Chicago, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at No. 252 and 418 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 5 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 332 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MERRELL,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

12:01, 3:30, 6:45, 8, 9:30 A. M., 4, 5:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket Offices, No. 206 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortland sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hoboken-st., Hoboken; Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, D. F. FARRIS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M. 8:30 P. M., Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, 7, Limited Washington Express, Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 9:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 3:05, 10:40 A. M., 12:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 3:30 A. M., 8:50, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 8:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 5:05, 8:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M., Sunday, 3:30, 5:05, 8:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st., for Albany and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

5:30 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, starting Sunday night via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Chicago, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at No. 252 and 418 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 5 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 332 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MERRELL,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

12:01, 3:30, 6:45, 8, 9:30 A. M., 4, 5:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket Offices, No. 206 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortland sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hoboken-st., Hoboken; Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, D. F. FARRIS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS,

5s, 6s, and 7s,

MATURING FROM NOVEMBER, 1880, TO 1901.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS,

5s, 6s, AND 7s,

MATURING FROM 1883 TO 1924.

KINGS COUNTY 6S AND 7S,

MATURING MAY, 1883 AND 1884.

OHIO STATE 6S,

MATURING 1881 AND 1886.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS, DUE 1903.

CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS.,

6 PER CENTS, DUE 1892.

For sale in sums to suit all classes of investors.

GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. CO.

1st Mtg. 6 per cent. Consols, DUE 1905.

Issued on Mote Line to redeem maturing First Mortgage Bonds.

Registration of Bonds Provided.

We offer the above for sale for cash or in exchange for the First Mortgage Bonds maturing May 1, 1880, upon favorable terms.

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CHAS. A. SWEET & CO., Boston.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENT BONDS FOR SALE.

Cairo and Fulton Branch of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Denver Division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, assented.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey Adjustment Bonds.

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company Assented Bonds.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Stock Exchange.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 23 Drexel Building.
Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby gives notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twenty-one ($21) of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 49, 91, 120, 135, 199, 266, 342, 356, 465, 472, 550, 563, 842, 880, 895, 979, 1,029, 1,115, 1,192, 1,299, 1,344, and that on presentation and surrender to them of said bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said twenty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA Central Railway Company's 10 per cent. Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. P. D. Ranier, Trustee:

The Gallatin National Bank is ready to pay off on presentation on or after Jan. 1, 1880, the 10 per cent. second mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, and all coupons thereof, maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1880.

Holders may, if they please, present the same at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., in pursuance of the previous advertisement, and they will be there paid 10 per cent.

Interest on these Bonds will cease after Jan. 1, 1880.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1879.

A MEETING OF OWNERS OF THE BONDS of the GREEN COUNTY IRON COMPANY OF TENNESSEE, or of the holders of such bonds as collateral, will be held at the office of the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, No. 99 Park-place, on the 7th day of January, 1880, at 2 P. M., to transact business of vital importance. The attendance of all who are interested is necessary.

WRIGHT DURYEA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1879. Trustee.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE
MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

have directed interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all larger sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1880. PAYABLE on and after the THIRD MONDAY of JANUARY.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and receive interest the same as a deposit.

EDWARD SCHELL, President.
C. F. Alvord, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1879.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the law and by-laws for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon such deposits as do not in the aggregate, including interest previously credited, exceed $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon such deposits as do exceed that sum, including interest previously credited, exceed $500, and that no interest shall be paid upon the excess of any balance of account over $3,000. Such interest payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1880. Bank office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. HARSEN RHOADES, President.
S. E. VAN DUSEN,
A. McLEOD ALDREW, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1879.

The following DIVIDEND for the current half-year has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 2, 1880:

FIVE per cent. per annum on sums from $5 to $500, and FOUR per cent. on any excess over $500.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, DRAWS INTEREST FROM THE 1st.

JNO. W. ERITTON, President.
GARDNER S. GRAPIN, Treasurer.
CHARLES S. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for Three and Six Months ending Jan. 1, 1880, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all amounts of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess of $1,000, payable on and after Jan. 19, 1880. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1880. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1880.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. AND COENIES 14TH-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be paid the depositors JAN. 1, 1880, shall be at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and FOUR PER CENT. on the excess of $1,000 on any one account.

INTEREST commences the FIRST of EACH MONTH. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $4,064,990 42; SURPLUS, $538,997 89.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HACKENSACK, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from Jan. 1. JOHN CASTREE, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 420 West 58th-st., Room 6.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman; is willing to go to the country; reasons for her present employer. Call at No. 48 West 32d-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMPETENT girls in the habit of living together; one as cook and assist with washing, other as chamber-maid and waitress; private family preferred; three years' excellent references. Call at 252 Third-av., second bell.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two competent young women in a private family, generally or together, best City reference. Address E. F. Box No. 323 Tenth Uptown Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; has excellent baker; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 40th-st., one night.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; IS EXCELlent bread, cake, and pastry baker; understands meats, soups, poultry, and game; good City reference. Call at No. 197 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in the Jewish style; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 148 West 30th-st., two flights, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN private family; is willing to assist in washing; 10 years' City experience from last place. Call at No. 459 Fifth-av., third bell.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS ALL SORTS OF AMERIcan cooking; desserts made up daily; also bread and biscuit baked. Address or call at No. 372 East 33d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; is a good cook; willing obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman; first class cook; two years' references. Call, for two days, at No. 210 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, front.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; does all kinds family cooking; takes entire charge of kitchen; City or country. City reference. Call at No. 112 West 32d-st., second flight.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable experienced person in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 361 West 41st-st.

COOK.—WHO UNDERSTANDS COOKING IN ALL its branches; good reference given. Call at No. 471 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A capable experienced person in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 361 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and assist with washing. City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 30th-st., three flights up.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent cook; good City references. Call at 406 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker in private family; cutting, fitting, and trimming; late from Paris; will go out if required. Call at No. 256 West 31st-st., third bell.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady's hair-dresser; a few more engagements by the day, week, or month. Address K., Box No. 256 Times Down Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO do general house-work in a small private family where she can have her little girl, 11 years old; is an excellent washer and ironer; best references from last employer. No. 692 3d-av., 3d flat.

JANITRESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—FOR A family going to Europe, or would clean rooms in an apartment-house; 15 years' reference from last employer. Address Mrs. Robinson, No. 111 Thompson-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN like first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 30th-st., two flights, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 223 East 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family, with the best of City references. Call at No. 254 8th-av., one three times.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, thoroughly experienced in bringing up infant on the bottle, also in sickness; first-class City references; willing to go in the country or travel to any part of America. A., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WILL TAKE entire charge of an invalid of either sex or of a delicate child. Address Mrs. Robinson, No. 121 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN; CAN TAKE CARE OF grown children and do sewing by hand; speaks French; best City reference. Call at 218 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT girl as nurse; two years with last employer; City or country. Call at No. 66 West 44th-st., in grocery.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH Sparoe, speaking English, to a lady or to a grown child; a good operator, having references. Address Competent, Box No. 270 Times Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl at first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st., Bell No. 1.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, on reasonable terms. At No. 119 West 17th-st., rear.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTler in a private family; eight years' City reference. Call or address L., No. 100 West 25th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman, single, of good experience, to care and treatment of horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; City or country; first-class reference; four years last employer. Call or address L., No. 100 West 31st-st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FAITHFUL, reliable single man, (Swiss Protestant;) experienced in City and country driving; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; best reference from last employer in this City. Address John, Box No. 904 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and useful man; understands everything around a gentleman's place; wife as first-class cook and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best references; City or country. Call as No. 126 West 24th-st., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN Protestant; understands his business in all particulars; strictly sober and reliable in every respect; safe and experienced driver; willing and obliging; two years' excellent reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 934 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN Protestant; understands his business in all particulars; strictly sober and reliable in every respect; safe and experienced driver; willing and obliging; two years' first-class references. Address Coachman, No. 124 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman whom he can highly recommend as steadie, honest, and sober; understands breaking and training young horses. Call or address, for three days, W. G. E., No. 115 Chambers-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED Protestant man; leaves last family on account of giving up town; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; first-class references. Call or address J. B. W., No. 118 West 35d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; City or country; seven years' best City references. Address J. P., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman in private family; thoroughly understands his business; 12 years' City references. Call or address P. S., No. 139 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY SOBER MAN; HONEST, WILLing, and obliging; thoroughly competent; eight years' references from last employer. Address J. K., coachman, No. 502 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—CAN BE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED; 10 years' best references. Address or call at No. 144 5th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—Four years with present employer; English; married. Call or address J. E., No. 17 East 62d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTIcal (Scotch) gardener, greenhouses, grapevine, and florist's work a specialty; first-class propagator and grower of early fruits and vegetables under glass; very best references. Address J. E., Florist, No. 841 West 47th-st.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE YOUNG man, 25 years old; understands driving; willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; best City references from last employers; country preferred. Call or address, for two days, No. 146 West 30th-st., private stable.

PORTER.—BY A STEADY MAN AS PORTER IN a dry goods store, or merchant tailor's; has good City reference from last place for seven years for honesty and industry. Address Porter, Box No. 287 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; best City reference. Address S. S., Box No. 232 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address Butler, Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN PRIVATE family; good City references. Address M. D., Box No. 327 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN private family; first-class City reference. Call or address R. Williams, No. 107 West 34th-st.

HELP WANTED.

TALMAGE CROSSES THE TAY

A SERMON ON THE RECENT GREAT DISASTER.

FINDING AN ALLUSION TO AN EXPRESS TRAIN IN THE BOOK OF "NAHUM," HE GIVES A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT BRIDGE AND THE RIVER IN SCOTLAND IT SPANNED.

Cornelist Ali, who has taken Arbuckle's place in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, mounted his rostrum yesterday, dragging a music stand after him. His white necktie and bloody mustache were adjusted to a nicety, and his dark dress suit fitted his person with mathematical accuracy. There was an unusual crowd. Ali toyed for a moment with the keys of his shining silver instrument, and then placing it firmly against his lips, he blew a sinar, sonorous blast, while the vast audience sang:

"For O! we stand on Jordan's strand,
Our friends are passing over,
And just before the shining shore
We may discern Canaan over."

Seven thousand voices joined in the chorus with an emphasis that made the floor tremble.

"Nahum, second chapter, fourth verse," said Mr. Talmage absently, when the noise had ceased.

"Chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another, and in the broadways. They shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings."

"If that be not an express train under full headway at night," exclaimed the preacher slowly and deliberately, "what is it? Why, you can hear the clash of the car couplings, the roar of the wheels, the clattering, clattering, clattering that goes on perpetually between New-York and Buffalo, Chicago and Cincinnati, Edinburgh and Dundee!"

He described the River Tay as he beheld it last Summer from the deck of the little Scottish steamer Star of Gowrie. He had seen the Hudson and the Rhine, but the beauty and magnificence of the Tay impressed him more deeply. Its banks were crowded with flowery orchards, stone farms, and noble mansions. The sight of Elcho Castle, Lindors Abbey, the Round Tower of Abernethy, Balnastrock Castle, and other historic seats, brought up fast and thick recollections of the past, until, in the imagination, one could almost see the flashing of the claymore, and hear the battle shout of Robert Bruce and Wallace, and the old Scottish heroes of long ayne. But the present rivaled the past, and the bridge rivaled the river. A ruddy Scotchman standing on the deck asked him proudly, "Have you any bridges like that in America?" He [Talmage] admitted that they had not. There, stretching away for two miles, it lay, the delicate tracery of its four-score spans resting as softly as the bosom of the stream as though it floated. There was not nothing to indicate a coming calamity; nothing in the glee of the passengers, nothing in the clouds, crystalline, or the water opaline.

Mr. Talmage here resolved himself into a metaphorical Scotch express, gliding through the plains, darting through the villages, whistling through the tunnels, until he approached Dundee near to the fatal bridge of Tay. Would not some voice cry stop! Would not some voice of the night halt the downward procession! Stop that train! Stop—that train! He paused for a moment, and organist Morgan moved uneasily on his treadles, but no one spoke. Mr. Talmage concluded to let the train go on.

"On it goes till it puts its iron foot on the fatal abutment, more noted than that of Norwalk or Ashtabula. Men standing on the brink say they saw a shower of sparks, heard a crash, and all was over. Till the last day it will probably never be known whether the spans gave way and the cars chased each other down into the dark waters, or, what is more likely, the structure swung to and fro in the storm with a lurch which makes the blood curdle, till the train slipped off the track, till driver and pas-senger and guards were hurled down, down—crash! ersash! All dead! Some by fright, some by drowning, but all dead! Death captured that train, put his foot on the brakes, collected the tickets, stopped the royal mails, arrested the speed, and shocked all Christendom. Queen Victoria telegram to Provost Cox, Dundee expressed the sympathy that welled up from millions of hearts in England and America—hearts that felt for fathers, husbands, brothers, made sufferers by that fatal night. Between the merry congratulations of Christmastide and the New Year's greeting, the opening year that fated 300 disappeared forever. Some unwise and morbid people say what a punishment for Sabbath-breaking. I believe in a strict Sabbath, too, but I believe also that the Lord's thunderbolts are too large for handling. [Applause.] The Lord knows if we all had our just deserts, there would be broken bridges enough to rush us all down to a watery sepulchre. Look at the flash of lights as they go down! Learn from this fatal railway plunge in Scotland, that God is mightier than human invention, and science must be very worshipful. Sir Thomas Bouch thought that bridge would stand any hurricane. Gen. Hutchinson believed it "safe beyond all necessity." Yet, under the blast of God's nostrils, 2,000 feet of this massy iron work disappears at one breath. Science says it can do anything. It overrules God. It elbows the Creator out of his universe. And declares that everything is made by a fortuitous concourse of atoms. We start out in life with long trains of flattering hopes, desires, and ambitions, and the Lord blows upon them and they sink. Let scientists acknowledge hereafter the God before whom Isaac Newton and Agassiz were not ashamed to bow, from the sight of whose heavens a Herschel staggered back, dazed with the magnificence of his handiwork!

"Another thing taught by this disaster is that a bridge which doesn't rest on clear sences is of no use. The instability of the Pitsahire abutment was what tempted the doomed train to go on. It was like too many of the bridges we build to carry us over the river of life, made up of good manners and good intentions, and all that, but which can't stand the strain of experience. How different from the Gospel bridge—its abutments blasted from the Rock of Ages, its timbers taken from Calvary, and the whole put together with the nails of the cross. No shaking or trembling about that structure! No giving way and-dently in the night!

"And the Scotch men and women on that train—where did they go to? Some went down into the deep, dark, swiftly flowing river, and others did not. Some went direct to the blessed company of John Knox, and John Brown, the Ayrshire martyr, and the other saints persecuted of old by bloody Claverhouse and his fellows. They didn't land in Dundee, but they landed in heaven. They had lived so that they were prepared to die. Robert Burns had written of some one:

"'If there ce another world, he lives in bliss;
If there be no other, he makes the best of this.'

"That was as good a religion on the banks of the Tay as on those of the Hudson. All travelers ought to have spiritual insurance. The world goes on wheels, and they turn faster and faster. I asked a flagman on the Erie track the other day how many trains passed there in a day. He said 125 or 150. What multitudes are shot in and out of this great city every 24 hours! In this country $150,000,000 are paid annually for passenger fare on railways. In Great Britain $75,000,000. On the Continent of Europe there are 52,000 miles of iron road. They are even stretching out to the Holy Land, and soon we will hear the Syrian conductors shouting, 'All aboard for Jerusalem! Twenty minutes for dinner at Damascus!' and, 'Change cars for the Dead Sea!" [Laughter.]

"I have been on three railway trains," continued Mr. Talmage when the laughter had subsided, "which ran off the track. I found that the excitement of the occasion precluded any attempt at spiritual adjustment. There really is not time for minutes or even minute, or one-tenth of a minute for anything like inward prayer or self-examination. You must be prepared beforehand, and avoid, if possible, the danger. Immortal souls should never be imperilled by rotten spans, conductors' time-pieces or storms or freshets or tornadoes. From the top of that bridge to the surface of the river there is not time to prepare one of those souls for five hundred thousand million billion centuries of Heaven!

"There were first class, second class, and third class in those carriages. Some had paid twice as much for their tickets as others; but this gave them no preference. O! the leveling of peril! O! the democracy of the grave! Death is blind and grasping. He staggers across the Axminster carpet as he does across the bare floor, and clutches the tatterdemalion's rags as eagerly as the conqueror's garments. [Mr. Talmage clutched several times in the agony to heighten the effect.] Death enters Gedney hall and says, 'I want that novelist;' he stalks into Windsor Castle and says, 'Give me the Prince Consort;' into Ford's Theatre, and demands a President; in the palace at Madrid and says, 'I want Marsolan;' on the Zulu battle-field, and demands the corpse of the Prince Imperial! In Westminster Abbey last Summer I copied a verse scrawled on one of the pillars:

"'I think how many royal bones
Sleep within these sculptured stones,
Once they had both realms and lands,
Who now want strength to stir their hands?'

"Rightly looked at, there was nothing so mournful in a Christian's death. Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, when dying, said to his doctor: 'I was afraid you were going to cure. I do so want to get to heaven.' A friend of mine, a son of the late Dr. Breen Bethune, told me last Summer that his dying boy of 13 leaned heaven so that his mother, the Countess, told the doctor 'not to discourage him by telling him he was going to get well.'"

INTERMENTS IN THE CEMETERIES.

More interments were made in Calvary Cemetery, at Newtown, Long Island, in 1879, on burial permits issued in this City, than in any other cemetery, the number being 11,017. In the Lutheran Cemetery, at Middle Village, there were 3,815, and 3,046 interments were made in the City passer burial-ground on Hart's Island. The interments in Green-Wood reached 2,194; in Cypress Hills Cemetery, 949; Bayside Jewish Cemetery, 454; Evergreen Cemetery, 1,692; Holy Cross Catholic, 314; Metropolitan, 1,509; Methodist Episcopal cemetery, at East Williamsburg, 171; New-York Bay Cemetery, 193; St. Raymond's, Catholic, 217; St. Michael's, Protestant Episcopal, 385; Trinity, 119, Union, 194; Woodlawn, 756, and Washington, 319.

ROBERT MAY'S ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED.

James Twomley, alias Ellis, who is charged with having been concerned with Robert C. May, a broker, in the attempt to obtain $1,700 by a forged check purporting to have been signed by Mrs. Gertrude M. Jones, of No. 707 Fifth-avenue, May's employer, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Twomley was arrested in Washington on Sunday, at No. 303 Pennsylvania-avenue. He had just returned from the residence of Mr. Edward Thornton, the British Minister, where he had spent the evening in assisting at a dinner party. To-day Twomley was to have taken a situation as waiter in the house of Congressman John S. Newberry, of Detroit. George Killian, a District messenger boy attached to the office at No. 1,029 Sixth-avenue, identified the pair men as the ones who operated that Mrs. Jones's telegraph signal was out of order, and requested that a messenger be sent to the house. Killian was sent and he was met at the door by the butler, May, who gave him the check for $1,700. Justice Osterbourn remanded the prisoner for further examination. May fled to Washington after the discovery of the forgery, and was recently arrested there. He is now serving a term of five years in Sing Sing.

MR. KIDDLE ON SPIRITUALISM.

THE EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AIRING HIS OPINIONS.

The announcement that Henry Kiddle, ex-Superintendent of Public Schools, was to address the Second Society of Spiritualists, resulted in filling Republican Hall in West Thirty-third-street yesterday morning. Mr. Kiddle prefaced his remarks by reading a poem, entitled "Life," by Lizzie Doten, which is claimed to have been dictated by the spirit of Shakespeare. The lecture is entitled, "Why is Spiritualism Opposed?" and its delivery took about an hour and a quarter. "When we consider," said Mr. Kiddle, "what Spiritualism is, what its sacdinal and fundamental doctrine is, namely, the truth of immortality, the opposition to it, or, I should say, rather, the prejudice against it, must seem to be so irrational as to be almost unaccountable." Philosophers, the speaker said, had been seeking to solve the mystery of human life without success for ages. One would suppose that as the very first intelligence or intimation that light has dawned upon this mystery, all mankind would rush with throbbing hearts and eager footsteps to listen to the glad tidings, and to look behind the dark curtain which has hitherto hung between the visible and the invisible worlds. Mr. Kiddle proceeded then to show that the evidence in favor of the theory of the Spiritualists was greater in volume and more trustworthy than that upon which many a man had been sentenced to death. "Strike out," he said, "from any man's mind all the knowledge that rests upon human testimony, and he would be reduced to the level of an ignorant peasant. Spiritualism can offer the testimony of tens of thousands of the best, the most competent, the most unprejudiced, and the most reliable of witnesses; and yet, notwithstanding man's interests are more deeply involved in its teachings than in any other class of facts, it is rejected or disregarded. Let us look into the causes of this phenomenon. It is not that man's reason needs to be convinced; for that, the means are at hand in irresistible quantity and quality. It is his will that must be adjusted to the reception of this truth, and the misfortune often is that he is in the sublime unconsciousness of the obduracy and unreceptive condition of his mind in this respect. With a vast number of people, the cause of this opposition is a senseless prejudice against the name 'Spiritualism,' based upon ignorance and misrepresentation. They have heard the Spiritualists referred to in the newspapers and in the pulpits as the impersonation of all that is low, depraved, and irreligious, and they have imbibed the idea that this thing called Spiritualism is a kind of diabolism—an engine of Satan for ensnaring souls—and hence even to think of it is a sin of the deadliest kind. Thus, many persons looked upon my book with pious horror, refused to read it, and closed their doors against their children to look as it. Book publishers were too pious, or too respectable, to announce it or to sell it. Of course they knew nothing of its contents. Its title spoke of 'Spiritual Communications,' and that was sufficient to condemn it, notwithstanding that it professed to give additional evidence to the Christian faith. Clergymen have held up their hands in holy horror, real or affected, when the book has been offered to them, although coming with the promise of more light upon the Christianity which they profess. Some seemed afraid to read it lest the light should find, after all, that the foundations of their orthodox notions were insecure. I would ask is this the faith of which they boast? Is this the faith that can remove mountains?"

Having thus paid his respects to the clergymen, Mr. Kiddle turned his attention to the newspapers. His reflections on them was complimentary, but it was amusing. He said: "Very many persons have no other knowledge of the Spiritualistic phenomena than what they have acquired by reading the foolish little squibs of the secular press, of which Wendell Phillips said a short time since in this City, 'has no sentiments, is no protector to morality, and no help to virtue. It panders to the tastes of the depraved, and is always ready to descend to scoffing. This is a sweeping and a serious charge, and, in some measure at least, certainly true. These papers profess to give the people intelligence, and yet they uniformly, as if by general understanding or conspiracy, keep from their readers almost everything pertaining to this great subject, so momentous to mankind, except when, as in the case of myself and my book, they can make a caricature or rules a mocking laugh. With the conductors of these journals, and with those who take their views exclusively from them, Spiritualism, like Christianity in the days of Tacitus, is a pernicious superstition, and its votaries are fanatics, madmen, or fools. It is amazing that any intelligent person, in these days, should be carried away by the editorial utterances of those who write with the most fluency and dogmatic assurance upon these subjects of which they know least. When any account, however imperfectly attested, of the grabbing of a spirit or the exposure of a materializing medium comes to hand, it is at once inserted, with or even pompous embellishment of malicious witticisms; but an account of genuine phenomena, however indorsed, is thrown into the waste-basket. Millions of people are kept in entire ignorance of the whole subject of this grand Spiritualistic movement. Under these circumstances, is it any wonder that so many pass through life in an easy indifference toward their future, with 'don't care' forever on their line? I have had the opportunity of talking 'across the Jordan' with some of these people, and their expressions of astonishment, bewilderment, and regret at their ingrained blindness and folly were in the highest degree sometimes quite distressing. For example, hear what one, who was in this life an eminent journalist in this City, says of his condition in spirit life: 'Is it not sorrowful to behold an old man like me sent to his grave without warning, to begin again in the world of spirits, and find myself in a place of sacred things! Ah, me! Such am I now in spirit! a mere nothing! without regeneration, without a word of peace to bring me comfort in my life, but only thorns and thistles and words of reproach, and regret for the folly of having left to rest I made for myself by my deeds in the earthly life?'

Mr. Kiddle did not tell who the eminent journalist from whom the above communication came was, but his grammar would certainly preclude him from being regarded as an "eminent journalist" in these days. There is long time ago of the orthodox Christian sinners, who, he said, were working for his salation, and did not dare to express their honest opinions. Mr. Kiddle concluded his lecture as follows: "The opposition to Spiritualism is a senseless, unreasoning opposition. It is a flying in the face of facts and demonstrations. There is not overwhelming to every candid mind. But we have the consolation of knowing that Spiritualism is not the only thing that has been opposed in this way. The simplest facts of science have met with the same senseless antagonism. How vainly did the scientific bigots of past ages contend against the Copernican system, the revolution of the earth on its axis, the circulation of the blood, and other scientific facts, which have since been demonstrated! Let us permit no opposition to daunt us, and no temporary failure to discourage our exertions. Feeling assured that the angels are on our side, that error in this just and beneficent cause they that are for us are a thousandfold more numerous than they that are against us, let us learn to labor and to wait, in the fullest confidence that the work which God ordains cannot come to naught, and that there is a glorious crown held up for all those who sincerely strive to do His holy will."

MEETING OF THE TURNERS.

The associations belonging to the Turners' Eastern District held their annual meeting yesterday in the Turn Hall in Fourth-street. There were represented the New-York Turn Verein, the South Brooklyn Turn Verein, the Jersey City Turn Verein, the Greenville, N. J., Turn Verein, the Carlstadt, N. J., Turn Verein, the Bloomingdale, N. Y., Turn Verein, the Yonkers Turn Verein, and the Newburg, N. Y., Turn Verein. The following officers were elected for the district for the ensuing year: President—A. F. Lauskhardt of New-York; Vice-President—H. Dollrah, of South Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretary—G. Scholer, of New-York; Recording Secretary—H. Meyer, of Yonkers; Instructors in Gymnastics—E. Pantial, of New-York; and E. Knorr, of Bloomingdale; Treasurer—E. Foth, of Carlstadt; Custodian—J. Deumert, of Jersey City. A special committee was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for the delegates from the district who will attend the Turners' National Convention, to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., next May. After the meeting, the delegates went to the gymnasium and spent the remainder of the day in athletic exercises. The New-York Turn Verein will give a masquerade ball in its building on the 21st of February, and will have its annual parade on the 17th of May.

A BRIEF INTERVIEW.

Hon. Courtlandt Parker, of Newark, N. J., was asked on Saturday as to the truth of the report that President Hayes had tendered him the mission to England.

"The statement," replied Mr. Parker, "was premature and—"

"Unauthorized," suggested the reporter.

"Unjustified," Mr. Parker corrected. "There is nothing of the kind on the books. I have heard nothing of it if there is."

A STEALER OF CHANDELIERS.

William Sloan was committed for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of burglary on the premises No. 420 West Fifty-fifth-street. On two occasions Sloan was detected in removing chandeliers from the premises in question. He has been, until recently, an employé of a wholesale liquor house in this City. He stated, in making the chandeliers, but no sailed receiving them with a guilty knowledge.

OPENING THE BALL SEASON

A BRILLIANT PROSPECT FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

THE GRAND OPERA MASK BALL IN THE ACADEMY TO-NIGHT, AND THE GONZOUGE PREPARATIONS—COMING EVENTS.

The grand opera ball which takes place in the Academy of Music to-night is the first of a brilliant series, extending into February. Most of them will be given in the Academy in the course of the present month, and prominent in the list are several events whose annual recurrence is looked for with great interest, such as the Old Guard on Tuesday night, Jan. 13; the Martha Washington Reception on Tuesday night, Jan. 20; the Charity Ball on Thursday evening, Jan. 29; the Liederkranz on Thursday, Feb. 5, and the Arion on Thursday, Feb. 19. The latter takes place in the Madison-Square Garden, and that of the Société Française l'Amitié in Irving Hall, Jan. 15. For all the rest, the ample spaces of the Academy of Music have been regarded as sufficient for the purpose. From present appearances, the ball season will be the most brilliant that has distinguished the social life of the Metropolis for many years, or at least since the crisis of 1873.

It is a little doubtful, perhaps, whether the great masked ball, which will assemble the beauty and fashion of the City to-night in the Academy of Music, should be styled the Stockholders' Ball, the Academy Ball, or simply the Opera Ball, as not only the stockholders of the Academy, but the larger portion of the prominent subscribers to the Italian opera this Winter, have undertaken to co-operate in its establishment as an annual affair, and to contribute, by every available means, to render it successful. "The custom of closing the opera season with a magnificent ball masque is one," said Mr. Herman R. Le Roy, yesterday afternoon, "which has long prevailed in European centres of musical culture, and one that the Directors of the Academy of Music have decided to transplant to this City, as a grand musical festival and social reunion annually closing the season of Italian opera in which it originated. The history of this custom, from its inception in Italy until the present time, would form a very interesting digression in the annals of the lyric drama, particularly as from a custom of merely local significance it has risen, by forces of appropriateness, into the proportions of a grand and general incorporation of the musical season. It is supposed to have commenced in Milan. When transplantation of this custom to this country is spoken of in connection with the grand affair which has been projected as the closing paceragon for this season, it is not to be understood that the example of foreign capitals has not been ocessionally followed here, but, on the contrary, that the annual masked ball at the end of the Academy season will hereafter form a regular and expected, not a merely occasional, event, in the same manner as the Arion and Liederkranz entertainments. The Committees of Arrangements, composed of Messrs. August Belmont, Philip Schuyler, James P. Kernochan, and Herman R. Le Roy, have spared neither time nor money to render the affair a brilliant success. With the cooperation of scenic artist and florist, carpenter and painter, the spacious interior of the Academy is undergoing a thorough metamorphosis, which will not be fully completed until this afternoon. Last night the scene was one of confusion and disorder, palms, ferns, and smilax, with masses of roses and camellias, lay in miniature mountains upon the capacious flooring which has been laid down for dancing purposes.

The work was not far enough advanced last night to enable one to form a vivid conception of what the interior will be when the artists have finished their labors this afternoon, but a glance at some of the sketches in the possession of the committee is sufficient to give an intelligible description of the general features. The scenery and other appurtenances of the stage have been removed, revealing the blank expanse of the eastern wall to the visitor standing in the main entrance. The great central area has been floored over a little above the level of the stage, thus affording an immense oval space of many hundred square feet for dancing. Across the eastern limit of this area a bridge, having a span of about 50 feet and resting upon apparently solid piers, has been erected. The elevation of this structure above the floor is not less than 25 feet, and it is so solidly built and so securely braced that its roadway is capable of sustaining the weight of any number of persons who can be massed upon it as spectators of the splendid scene beneath. The bridge rests on two side pavements. Moorish pavilions, whose crescents rest upon slender columns, and respectively veil the northern and southern wall. These temporary Alhambras rise story upon story to the dizzy height of the Academy roof, and are divided into boxes from which the leaders of fashion may overlook the concourse of dancers. Rich and confident outlets beneath. To each crescent will be applied a second crescent of gas-jets with different colored shades, thus distributing the light in a series of curved lines about that portion of the border of the dancing-floor which rests upon the Academy stage. The eastern wall will be covered from the floor to the cornice *en déshabille*—descending in a curve from the ceiling, like a music sky dipping down behind the bridge, which will thus form the eastern horizon of a sort of fairy-land. Analyzing the texture of this fabric, it will presently appear that it is by no means uniform, that it has been carried on the scene with another and thicker fabric, so perforated that when a brilliant light is placed above and behind it its expanse is studded with almost innumerable stars, while a crescent moon is seen slowly rising above the bridge which rests against its eastern and reformation. A uniform light of many hundred candle-power will be placed at a convenient point behind this double fabric, thus introducing a vivid mimicry of the sky and stars above the heads of the masked dancers and the spectators. The dancing area is walled in by an ornamental balustrade, the entrances to which from the vestibule of the Academy will be effectedby means of a causeway of giant Oriental palms—the largest ever seen in America. The whole design has been executed from drawings furnished by Mr. Fox, who conceived and carried out the magnificent scenes of scenic effect that elicited universal admiration at the recent production of "Aida." It suffices to say that Mr. Fox has personally superintended the work, and has been for the last three or four days the busiest of an army of busy artists and artisans in the Academy. One feature remains to be mentioned. By means of an innumerable series of polished metallic surfaces, connected and kept in constant motion, a river of running water appears to spring from some point beyond the horizon of the eastern background, and to pass beneath the bridge in the centre of the picture, illuminated by the blaze of the calcium light behind the mimic sky. This feature is one invented by Mr. Fox, and for the first time introduced into this country.

The floral decorations have even a higher claim to attention than those on scenes. For the first time on a scale of profusion never before illustrated in a large interior in this City, the Irving-place and other entrances will be ornamented with floral designs. The vestibule will also be bordered with palms and ferns, with festoons of smilax and roses, and with a floral device in the form of a lyre. The entire length of the corridors encircling the auditorium will be transformed into causeways between palms and other exotics. But it is only by taking a glance at the interior itself that one can estimate the tax upon the floral resources of the City necessary to carry out the designs submitted by the artist. Each of the three tiers of galleries is, as respects its front, almost hidden from view by interwoven festoons of smilax, from each loop of which swings a huge basket of roses and camellias. Huge cables of smilax wind like serpents about the slender columns supporting the galleries, and meet at a central point between each pair of columns, sustain large baskets of flowers and trailing vines overranning the ruins and falling in graceful profusion. All the way round the wall of the dancing area will be banked to its railing with palms and ferns filled in above with floral designs, and wreathed with wands of smilax. Facing each other, at each extreme innermost limit of the upper gallery, in the midst of a forest of palms and ferns, the bands will be stationed. In front of each an immense glass palm rises upon its huge bole, from its lowest to the upper gallery, in such a manner that the long and many times lopped festoons of smilax that face each gallery appear to be fastened at each extremity to tall Oriental trees.

These are the main features. The Moorish pavilions will, in like manner, have their gayly-painted facades almost buried in smilax, palms, ferns, roses, and camellias, and from the centre of each box falls a hanging basket. There will be no procession in the proper sense of the term; the way to the supper-room, in Nilsson Hall, will be transformed into a passage lined on either hand with floral exotics, and the supper-room also will be brilliantly decorated. The badges of the committees, of which there are four, are works of art. The basis of the design is a small silver mask. To the inferior margin is fastened a silk fringe, by the color of which the committee is determined. The fringe upon the badges of the Executive Committee is blue; Committee of Arrangements, crimson; Committee of Music and Dancing, orange; Committee of Supper, green. This design is believed to be unique. The Committee of Arrangements is as follows: Frederick Sturges, J. G. Heckscher, Elliott Shepard, Le Roy, H. Oelrichs, F. G. Gebrecht, C. O. Iselin, and August Belmont, Jr. The Committee of Music and Dancing embraces Mr. Percy Belmont, G. G. Howland, Col. Delancey Kane, and Thomas Newbold. The members of the Supper Committee are L. L. Constwalder, James P. Kernochan, A. C. Munson, and William Turnbull. By special request of the ladies who will occupy them, while the names of those who have taken boxes may be given as also the particular box assigned to each, it cannot be specified. This is necessary to preserve the incognito of each and to piqua curiosity. Among those who have already engaged boxes and whose wives, in brilliant toilets, will overlook the brilliant array, are John Jacob Aster, William Aston, Commodore Baldwin, C. G. Baldwin, Jr., L. M. Barlow, James A. Bayard, Jr., Jr., M. Beckwith, August Belmont, Benjamin H. Bristow, John L. Cadwalader, Mayor Edward Cooper, Isreal Corse, A. L. Cutting, Jr., Gen. William Cutting, Henry Coster, W. B. Dinsmore, the Hon. William Dorshheimer, C. O. Fraseliye, Callender, F. R. Gibert, A. G. Grimes, Capt. Grafton, Theodore A. Havemeyer, J. G. Heckscher, G. G. Howland, O. Iselin, Leonard W. Jerome, James P. Kernochan, Francis C. Lawrence, Pierre Lorillard, J. L. Lowry, Norman B. Le Roy, F. R. Maggrave, Herman Oelrichs, F. A. Rives, Clarence A. Seward, W. B. Travers, W. H. Vanderbilt, and L. Von Hoffman. The dancing will commence at 10:30, and at 12:30 supper will be served, and the dancers will unmask.

The arrangements for the Charity Ball for 1880 always one of our most brilliant social events, are not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of description. The ball will be given in the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, Jan. 29, and will no doubt exceed the many predecessors in brilliancy. Among the managers are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton, Mrs. E. A. P. Barnard, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. John H. Draper, Mrs. William M. Evarts, Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. John Hoey, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Wesley Harper, Mrs. T. B. Musgrave, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mrs. James Watson Webb, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Mr. W. W. Astor, William H. Appleton, Judge J. R. Brady, R. L. Cockle, Leonard W. Jerome, the Hon. John Jay, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish. The committees have not yet been appointed, but will be named in the course of the present week. The object of this ball—to raise money for the Nursery and Child's Hospital—is one that should cause tickets to be eagerly sought for.

The Old Guard is to have its annual military and civic reception in the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Jan. 15. The managers anticipate even better results than they obtained from the ball of last year. Then the Union League Club had a reception, and there were several other entertainments on the same evening, which, of course, affected the attendance at the Old Guard Reception. The ball-room is to be decorated with flags and flowers, and pots of exotic plants will form a border to the dancing floor. The back of the stage is to be set with a camp scene, and stacks of arms and drums will make a picturesque foreground. The supper will probably be spread in the basement of the Academy, as the Committee of Arrangements have decided not to engage Nilsson Hall this year. Invitations have been accepted by many prominent persons, among them Mr. Boutsel, the Greek Consul. Boxes have been engaged by Joseph Naylor, Col. John T. Underhill, Gen. Vilmar and staff, Second Brigade; E. A. Gilson, T. B. Atking, Col. S. O. Ryder and staff, Ninth Regiment; John Pondir, Rufus Hatch, William H. Foote, and others. The latest Police Court, yesterday, in default of $2,500 each.

The annual Martha Washington Reception of St. John's Guild will be given in the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20. The same features which have made the affair a success in former years will be present this year, including the tableaux representing different scenes in the life of the Washington family, and the tea-party, which has heretofore proved to be a valuable source of revenue to the Guild.

The Liederkranz ball will be a feature of the season. It is to take place Thursday, Feb. 5, in the Academy of Music, and the invitations will be out to-morrow. The tickets are unique. On one side is a representation of a procession headed by Senator Conkling, who is beating a bass-drum, on which are the words: "Boom, boom." Next in line is George W. Childs, in court dress, with an uncomfortable-looking ruffled collar chafing his neck, who escorts Gen. Grant. The latter is attired as a Turkish Pasha, and smokes a long-stemmed pipe. A cimeter dangles at his side. At his right hand is Gov. Cornell, wearing an azure blue costume, and leading the General complacently. Immediately behind Gen. Grant are his fan-bearers, Secretaries Evarts and Sherman, who are followed by Gen. Butler, the crescent-bearer, and John Kelly, attired in the garb of Feenhuntus. The reverse side of the ticket represents a carnival scene. The ball is opened with a series of grand operatic tableaux, which are being prepared under the supervision of Joseph Koppler. They include scenes from "Aida," "Figaro," "The Magic Flute," "Der Freischutz," "The Midsummer Night's Dream," "Romeo and Juliet," "Faust," and "Lohengrin." While these tableaux are at the front and middle of the stage, a curtain at the rear will be raised, to disclose Offenbach standing on a table, violin in hand, surrounded by masked figures. With a signal, Offenbach, representing the life of the opera, will set the various scenes in motion. The tableaux thus terminated, the actors in them will fall into line in a procession led by Offenbach. The body of the house will be decorated as in former years. Bernstein's and Leopold's bands will furnish the music. Mr. Henry Havemeyer, President of the Society, and Messrs. Julius Hofman, Charles J. Wendt, Louis Kammerer, Joseph Keppler, and others are on the committee, and are working hard to insure the success of the entertainment.

The Arion Society has engaged the Madison-Square Garden for its carnival on Thursday, Feb. 19. The committees having the entertainment in charge have all been assigned to their duties, and meet weekly. The style of the decorations has not yet been adopted, but a number of designs, submitted by prominent artists, are now under consideration. The sketch, it is impossible to give an intelligible description of the general features. Tas scenery and other appurtenances of the stage have been removed, revealing the blank expanse of the eastern wall to the visitor standing in the main entrance. The great central area has been floored over a little above the level of the stage, thus affording an immense oval space of many hundred square feet for dancing. Across the eastern limit of this area a bridge, having a span of about 50 feet and resting upon apparently solid piers, has been erected. The elevation of this structure above the floor is not less than 25 feet, and it is so solidly built and so securely braced that its roadway is capable of sustaining the weight of any number of persons who can be massed upon it as spectators of the splendid scene beneath. The bridge rests on two side pavements. Moorish pavilions, whose crescents rest upon slender columns, and respectively veil the northern and southern wall. These temporary Alhambras rise story upon story to the dizzy height of the Academy roof, and are divided into boxes from which the leaders of fashion may overlook the concourse of dancers. Rich and confident outlets beneath. To each crescent will be applied a second crescent of gas-jets with different colored shades, thus distributing the light in a series of curved lines about that portion of the border of the dancing-floor which rests upon the Academy stage. The eastern wall will be covered from the floor to the cornice *en déshabille*—descending in a curve from the ceiling, like a music sky dipping down behind the bridge, which will thus form the eastern horizon of a sort of fairy-land. Analyzing the texture of this fabric, it will presently appear that it is by no means uniform, that it has been carried on the scene with another and thicker fabric, so perforated that when a brilliant light is placed above and behind it its expanse is studded with almost innumerable stars, while a crescent moon is seen slowly rising above the bridge which rests against its eastern and reformation. A uniform light of many hundred candle-power will be placed at a convenient point behind this double fabric, thus introducing a vivid mimicry of the sky and stars above the heads of the masked dancers and the spectators. The dancing area is walled in by an ornamental balustrade, the entrances to which from the vestibule of the Academy will be effectedby means of a causeway of giant Oriental palms—the largest ever seen in America. The whole design has been executed from drawings furnished by Mr. Fox, who conceived and carried out the magnificent scenes of scenic effect that elicited universal admiration at the recent production of "Aida." It suffices to say that Mr. Fox has personally superintended the work, and has been for the last three or four days the busiest of an army of busy artists and artisans in the Academy. One feature remains to be mentioned. By means of an innumerable series of polished metallic surfaces, connected and kept in constant motion, a river of running water appears to spring from some point beyond the horizon of the eastern background, and to pass beneath the bridge in the centre of the picture, illuminated by the blaze of the calcium light behind the mimic sky. This feature is one invented by Mr. Fox, and for the first time introduced into this country.

The floral decorations have even a higher claim to attention than those on scenes. For the first time on a scale of profusion never before illustrated in a large interior in this City. The Irving-place and other entrances will be ornamented with floral designs. The vestibule will also be bordered with palms and ferns, with festoons of smilax and roses, and with a floral device in the form of a lyre. The entire length of the corridors encircling the auditorium will be transformed into causeways between palms and other exotics. But it is only by taking a glance at the interior itself that one can estimate the tax upon the floral resources of the City necessary to carry out the designs submitted by the artist. Each of the three tiers of galleries is, as respects its front, almost hidden from view by interwoven festoons of smilax, from each loop of which swings a huge basket of roses and camellias. Huge cables of smilax wind like serpents about the slender columns supporting the galleries, and meet at a central point between each pair of columns, sustain large baskets of flowers and trailing vines overranning the ruins and falling in graceful profusion. All the way round the wall of the dancing area will be banked to its railing with palms and ferns filled in above with floral designs, and wreathed with wands of smilax. Facing each other, at each extreme innermost limit of the upper gallery, in the midst of a forest of palms and ferns, the bands will be stationed. In front of each an immense glass palm rises upon its huge bole, from its lowest to the upper gallery, in such a manner that the long and many times lopped festoons of smilax that face each gallery appear to be fastened at each extremity to tall Oriental trees.

These are the main features. The Moorish pavilions will, in like manner, have their gayly-painted facades almost buried in smilax, palms, ferns, roses, and camellias, and from the centre of each box falls a hanging basket. There will be no procession in the proper sense of the term; the way to the supper-room, in Nilsson Hall, will be transformed into a passage lined on either hand with floral exotics, and the supper-room also will be brilliantly decorated. The badges of the committees, of which there are four, are works of art. The basis of the design is a small silver mask. To the inferior margin is fastened a silk fringe, by the color of which the committee is determined. The fringe upon the badges of the Executive Committee is blue; Committee of Arrangements, crimson; Committee of Music and Dancing, orange; Committee of Supper, green. This design is believed to be unique. The Committee of Arrangements is as follows: Frederick Sturges, J. G. Heckscher, Elliott Shepard, Le Roy, H. Oelrichs, F. G. Gebrecht, C. O. Iselin, and August Belmont, Jr. The Committee of Music and Dancing embraces Mr. Percy Belmont, G. G. Howland, Col. Delancey Kane, and Thomas Newbold. The members of the Supper Committee are L. L. Constwalder, James P. Kernochan, A. C. Munson, and William Turnbull. By special request of the ladies who will occupy them, while the names of those who have taken boxes may be given as also the particular box assigned to each, it cannot be specified. This is necessary to preserve the incognito of each and to piqua curiosity. Among those who have already engaged boxes and whose wives, in brilliant toilets, will overlook the brilliant array, are John Jacob Aster, William Aston, Commodore Baldwin, C. G. Baldwin, Jr., L. M. Barlow, James A. Bayard, Jr., Jr., M. Beckwith, August Belmont, Benjamin H. Bristow, John L. Cadwalader, Mayor Edward Cooper, Isreal Corse, A. L. Cutting, Jr., Gen. William Cutting, Henry Coster, W. B. Dinsmore, the Hon. William Dorshheimer, C. O. Fraseliye, Callender, F. R. Gibert, A. G. Grimes, Capt. Grafton, Theodore A. Havemeyer, J. G. Heckscher, G. G. Howland, O. Iselin, Leonard W. Jerome, James P. Kernochan, Francis C. Lawrence, Pierre Lorillard, J. L. Lowry, Norman B. Le Roy, F. R. Maggrave, Herman Oelrichs, F. A. Rives, Clarence A. Seward, W. B. Travers, W. H. Vanderbilt, and L. Von Hoffman. The dancing will commence at 10:30, and at 12:30 supper will be served, and the dancers will unmask.

The arrangements for the Charity Ball for 1880, always one of our most brilliant social events, are not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of description. The ball will be given in the Academy of Music, on

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

During the last year 19,367 orders were issued by the Board of Health, as against 12,190